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fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

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July 2, 1966

No. 4507

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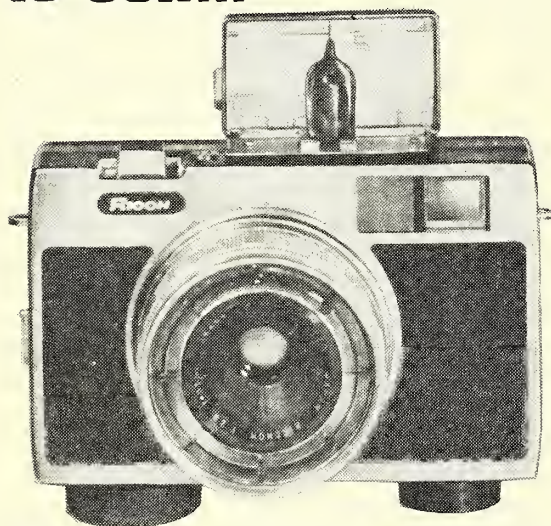
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Midland Hotel Rooms 117 and 125 MANCHESTER 2	AUG. 1-5
Brent Bridge Ballroom (Centre) HENDON, NW4	AUG. 8-11
Polygon Hotel Rose Lounge SOUTHAMPTON	AUG. 9-11
Five Bridges Hotel Washington Room GATESHEAD	AUG. 8-12



C&D

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Oxytetracycline Prescriptions

TEMPORARY SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES

THE Ministry of Health has agreed with the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee a statement concerning "open orders" for oxytetracycline on N.H.S. prescriptions. The statement reads:—

Temporary difficulty has been experienced by I.C.I., Ltd., in meeting all orders received for Imperacin brand of oxytetracycline preparations. It is understood that the difficulties are being overcome and supplies should be readily available in the early part of July. The Ministry of Health has agreed that in view of these circumstances the arrangements set out in E.C.N. 557, issued to all pharmacists in England and Wales during the week ending June 19, which gave notice that Imperacin prices would be applied to all "open orders" for oxytetracycline preparations dispensed on and after July 1, shall be modified until such time as the Ministry is satisfied, in consultation with the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee, that supplies of Imperacin preparations are universally available. Any pharmacist who is unable to obtain supplies of Imperacin preparations during the early part of July should endorse the "open orders" for oxytetracycline with the brand name of the preparation which is actually supplied, the cost of which will be taken as the basis for reimbursement.

Messrs. I.C.I. confirm that supplies of Imperacin tablets and capsules have now been increased. Dispatches in the past two weeks have exceeded the rate of ordering by pharmacists, and it is hoped that all orders now outstanding will have been cleared by the company by July 9.

Poisons List and Rules

CHANGES EFFECTIVE SINCE JULY 6

THE Poisons List Order, 1966 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s.) and the Poisons Rules 1966 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s.) came into operation on July 6. The changes are as follows (Names of affected products where known are given in parenthesis):—

Amitriptyline; its salts. PI, S4B (Sartoten; Tryptizol).

Chlorprothixene and other derivatives of 9-methylenethioxanthene; their salts. PI, S4B.

Diazepam and other compounds containing the chemical structure of dihydro-1, 4-benzodiazepine substituted to any degree; their salts. PI, S4B.

Embutramide PI, S1. Sales or supply illegal except — (a) Wholesale dealing or (b) for export or (c) to a person or institution concerned with scientific education or research or chemical analysis for the purposes of that education or research or analysis or (d) to registered veterinary surgeon or veterinary practitioner "for the purpose of killing animals or birds in the course of his profession as such." (T61)

Fenfluramine; its salts PI, S4B. (Ponderax)

Indomethacin; its salts. PI, S4B. (Indocid)

Lysergide or its salts or psilocybin. Sales or supply illegal except (a) wholesale dealing or (b) for export or (c) "to

a person or institution concerned with scientific education or research or chemical analysis for the purposes of that education or research or analysis" or (d) to a qualified medical practitioner "for the purpose of his profession as such." (Delysid Indecybin).

Mebezonium iodide PI, S1. Sales and supply illegal. Exceptions as embutramide.

Nicotine — preparations with a soap base containing not more than 7.5 per cent. w/w nicotine; aerosols containing not more than 0.2 per cent. w/w nicotine S3.

Organo-tin compounds, the following:— Compounds of fentin. PII, S1, S3, S5A, S8, S16.

Thionazin PII, S1, S3, S5, S7, S8, S16.

The requirement about fluted poison bottles does not apply to a sterile ophthalmic solution in single-dose sterile bottle enclosed in sealed container.

Proprietary Association

NEW OFFICERS

TWO vice-chairmen of the Proprietary Association of Great Britain, Messrs. J. W. Jamison and C. D. W. Stafford, resigned their office owing to pressure of other commitments when the Association held its annual meeting on June 16. Tribute was paid to the valuable services both had rendered to the Association. Mr. S. W. Day was unanimously re-elected *Chairman* and Mr. T. D. C. Cordner (International Chemical Co., Ltd.) was unanimously re-elected *Treasurer*. Messrs. R. Rigby (Nicholas Products, Ltd.) and G. J. Wilkins (Beecham Proprietary Medicines) were elected *Vice-chairmen*. The nine retiring members of the executive committee were re-elected and three nominated candidates were added to the committee: Messrs. A. G. Bitton (Ex-Lax, Ltd.), A. W. Perry (Smith,



FIRST NATIONAL SALES CONFERENCE: Vestric, Ltd., brought together recently at Southport, Lancs., over seventy representatives (chemist and photographic) from all parts of the country for the company's first national sales conference. Picture shows one of the business sessions in progress under the chairmanship of Mr. H. J. Street (marketing director).

Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd.) and J. Valentine (Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.). Mr. H. W. Mayo, who has served as assistant secretary to the Association since 1963 with particular responsibilities in export matters, is retiring. He is succeeded by Mr. W. E. Linford who joins the Association from Crookes Laboratories, Ltd.

Drug Tariff

STERILISED DRESSING PACK

EXECUTIVE Councils have been informed that the following new sterile dressing pack is being added to Part VI of the Drug Tariff and may be ordered and supplied, on prescription only, as from July 1:—

STERILISED DRESSING PACK containing:—

- 1 gauze and cotton tissue pad (3½ x 8-in.)
- 4 gauze swabs 12-ply (4 x 4-in.)
- 4 large cotton wool balls (0.9-g. approx.).
- 1 absorbent paper towel (18 x 20-in.)
- 1 water-repellent inner wrapper which opens out as a sterile working field (20 x 20-in.).

The pack is intended for use in special nursing procedures (usually for post-operative re-dressing of wounds) when performed in the home. The Ministry of Health state the pack should be prescribed only when the doctor considers that, in the case of an individual patient, such a sterile dressing operation is essential.

'Nomen Proprium'

DOCTORS TO DISCUSS CRITICISMS

THREE motions criticising the agreement between the British Medical Association and the Pharmaceutical Society on the use of 'nomen proprium' on prescriptions (see *C. & D.* October 16, 1965, p. 396) are on the agenda of the Association's annual representative meeting, July 4-8. Each calls for full implementation of a resolution passed at the 1965 meeting (that EC10 forms should have printed on them the words 'Please label containers with the name and strength of the drugs' — to be deleted if the doctor so wished). Another motion asks that drugs of addiction should be dispensable only in the locality in which they are prescribed. There are also calls for reintroduction of prescription charges, and for private patients to be provided with drugs under the National Health Service.

Nielsen Index

CHEMISTS' CASH TURNOVER HIGHER

TOTAL average weekly turnover of retail pharmacies during March-April was £7,096,000. Cash turnover was 1 per cent. higher than the corresponding period of 1965. Average weekly cash sales in retail pharmacies were: Multiples, £459; large independents, £443; medium independents, £247; small independents, £120. The multiple pharmacies are estimated to have obtained 39.0 per cent. of the total turnover during the period, the large, medium and small independents 12.0, 21.3, and 27.7 per cent. respectively. Average weekly National Health Service payments per shop were: Large

independents, £384; multiples £266; medium independents, £240; small independents, £150. During March independent pharmacies dispensed 65.5 per cent. of National Health Service prescriptions (an average of 1,657 per shop per month), the multiples dispensed 34.5 per cent. (average 2,491). National Health Service payments amounted to 35.3 per cent. of total turnover in multiple pharmacies and 48.2 per cent. in independents.

Drug Safety Broadcast

EXHIBITION'S MESSAGE REINFORCED

MR. MERVYN MADGE, Secretary of the Plymouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society explained in a broadcast interview on June 14 in connection with the local showing of the "Medicines — With Care" Exhibition, why deaths from poisoning in this country, though more than deaths on the road, did not get the same publicity. He also emphasised the responsibility of the pharmacist in endeavouring to draw the attention of the public to the problem. The Society's aim, he said, was to reverse the increased trend in deaths and admissions to hospitals through drug poisoning. Mr. Madge emphasised the attention that should be given to children, and demonstrated a safety medicine cabinet.

Investment by Industry

INTENTION TO CURTAIL SPENDING

FROM an inquiry carried out by the Board of Trade it appears that companies, both in manufacturing industry and in the distributive and service trades, expect to spend on capital account in 1966 and in 1967 less than they had planned to spend at the end of 1965. The inquiry did not call for revised estimates of intended capital expenditure so no indication can be given of the amount of the reduction. Later in the summer the Board will be asking companies to provide up-to-date forecasts of their capital expenditure in 1966 and 1967.

Gambian Lime Oil

A FAVOURABLE REPORT

AN analysis has been carried out at the Tropical Products Institute in London on wild limes from the Gambia to determine the quality of both oil and juice. The results have compared favourably with those of West Indian limes and the Ministry of Overseas Development sees promise in the establishment of a lime processing industry in the Gambia. The Ministry cites the findings as one example of ways in which the work undertaken by the Institute helps the developing countries. The Institute's annual report was published on June 23. (H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s.).

Biological Standards

NEW REPORT BY W. H. O. EXPERTS

STANDARDISATION of more than fifty biological substances is considered in the eighteenth report of the World Health Organisation expert committee

on biological standardisation (W.H.O. technical report series, no. 329, H.M. Stationery Office, price 10s.). The report also lists all international biological standards and biological reference preparations established to date (more than 150 substances). For the first time, a list of international biological reference reagents is included, comprising two anti-tick-borne encephalitis sera and four enterovirus sera. The committee has also adopted requirements for dried BCG vaccine, measles vaccine (live) and measles vaccine (inactivated) and the requirements are given in an annex.

Agricultural Chemicals

MORE SAFE USE RECOMMENDATIONS

THE Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has issued new or revised recommendations of the safe use in Great Britain for the following:— Sodium trichloroacetate, a herbicide; chlorfensan (4-chlorophenyl 4-chlorobenzene-sulphonate), acaricide; chlorbenside (4-chlorobenzyl 4-chlorophenyl sulphide), acaricide; Diazinon (diethyl 2-isopropyl-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl phosphorothionate) insecticide and acaricide; coumaphos (3-chloro-4-methyl-7-coumarinyl diethyl phosphorothionate) insecticide and acaricide; dieldrin, *gamma* BHC, DDT and chlordane, organochlorine insecticides.

IRISH NEWS

THE NORTH

Ulster Chemists

PORTRUSH CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

THE programme for the annual conference of the Ulster Chemists' Association at Portrush, October 7-9, opens with a social evening and welcome by the Association's president on October 7. On October 8 Mr. B. R. Smith (secretary, Irish Drug Association) will speak on the Restrictive Trade Practices Act during a general trade discussion. A "novelty motorcade" is planned for the afternoon, followed by the conference dance in the evening. The meeting of members on October 9 is being addressed by Mr. N. A. Herdman (managing director, Duncan, Flockhart & Evans, Ltd.) on "Pharmacy and the Common Market" and Mr. A. W. Kernahan (Drug Pricing Bureau) on "Future of Pharmacy in the Health Service." Application forms for the conference may be obtained from the secretary, Ulster Chemists' Association, 73 University Street, Belfast, 7.

THE REPUBLIC

Assistants Examination

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

THE following candidates were awarded a pass in the Pharmaceutical Assistants examination conducted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in May:—Jennifer S. Ferguson (née Brew); Mary Green; Maire Murphy; Eileen M. Aherne; Catherine B. Nolan; Mary P. Clynes; P. P. Maher; Margaret A. King; Anne M. Callaghan; Kathleen Cassidy (née Donoghue); Miriam H. Haran; Anne B. Courtney; Margaret M. Maloney and L. M. Davis.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE British Society of Perfumers has elected Mr. E. L. Simco *President*, Mr. H. V. Ward *Secretary*, and Mr. W. C. Botfield *Treasurer* for 1966-67.

THE Standing Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee did not meet during 1965, states the report of the Central Health Services Council of that year. (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s.).

AN expedition to the Himalayas to gain new information about goitre (which is prevalent there) is receiving a grant of £3000 from the Wellcome Trust for equipment and technical assistance.

A COMPENDIUM of advanced courses in technical colleges offered during the 1966-67 session has been published (price 7s. 6d. post free) by the Regional Advisory Councils for Education, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1. Some pharmacy courses are included.

A MEMORANDUM to hospitals from the Ministry of Health urges the provision of more day nurseries for the children of both whole and part-time staff. It says that the hospital service will have to adjust to the employment of increasing numbers of married women, many of whom will be able to give only part-time service.

SPORT

GOLF

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY.—Winner of the Kerfoot trophy at a meeting at Worsley golf club on June 8 was Mr. B. Jenkins (74 net), with Mr. J. Roylands (75 net) second. At Blackley golf club on June 22 the Nicholas Products prize was won by Mr. G. Needham (38 points) with Dr. J. Gousley (37 points) runner-up.



ASSOCIATION'S NEW HEADQUARTERS. Alembic House, Albert Embankment, London, S.E.1, in which the Chemical Industries Association (merging the former Association of the British Chemical Industry and Chemical and Allied Employers' Association) occupies several floors.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Pharmaceutical conscience

It appears, from a paragraph on p. 632, that Mr. Jo Grimond has been showing considerable interest in matters pharmaceutical. The questions he asked the Minister of Health in the House of Commons on June 16 were both logical and informed, though it would be difficult to apply both adjectives to the replies of Mr. Kenneth Robinson. Mr. Grimond was curious as to why retail pharmacists were subjected to a drug-testing scheme while dispensing doctors were not. Mr. Robinson's answer was that it would not be practicable to extend to dispensing doctors the scheme which applied to pharmacists. Mr. Grimond might have gone on to ask whether the Minister could devise a scheme suitable and practicable for satisfying both the Ministry and the patients in the matter of the accuracy of the medicines dispensed either by doctors or under their supervision, for it seems to be important that the patient should be assured of the same high standards as are applied to dispensing by pharmacists. Perhaps Mr. Grimond may seek an opportunity to pursue the matter a little further on a future occasion. He also asked the Minister why a retail pharmacist was not entitled to the same superannuation arrangements as a dispensing doctor, and he was told that the National Health Service Acts did not permit the inclusion within those arrangements of retail pharmacists. Had Mr. Robinson been content with that statement, little fault could have been found with the reply, but he went on to say that most pharmacists derived the greater part of their income from services not provided under the National Health Service Act. Mr. Robinson recognises, therefore, that the lesser part of the pharmacists's income is derived from pharmaceutical services under the Act. But surely the lesser part of the dispensing doctor's income relates to dispensing services and the greater has nothing to do with dispensing. Why, then, should dispensing by the doctor be recognised as contributing to his ultimate pension? I find it difficult to appreciate the logic, though I can see strong medical inducement to supply medicines.

Doctors' rights

It seems, from a report of a meeting of Local Committees (p. 625), that doctors view with grave alarm that part of the "doctors' charter" relating to the rights of doctors in relation to dispensing. Dr. Killick (chairman of the rural practices subcommittee) told the meeting that doctors could provide a more efficient dispensing service than chemists because their hours were not limited. That almost suggests that they would welcome being knocked up at 3 a.m. for a repeat of a cough mixture that had run out. But perhaps Dr. Killick imagines that there is no place at all for the pharmacist within a National Health Service, and that the doctors could undertake the whole of the nation's dispensing. I seem to remember that, quite recently, the principal medical complaint was one of overwork. But Dr. Morgan Williams (General Services Committee) put the doctors' viewpoint clearly to the meeting when he said, of doctors' dispensing, that it was 'better for the patient, better for the doctor, and better for the Treasury.' Since there is no testing of the product of the dispensing doctor, the first part of his statement cannot be verified, and since the income from dispensing qualifies for inclusion in the doctor's pension, I cannot see the benefit for the Treasury. But in regard to Dr. Williams' second point I am in entire agreement. It would be better for the doctor!

Drug with a "kick"

In your report of a meeting of Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (p. 638), I note that complaints had been received of excessive purchases by teenagers of a proprietary cough preparation containing dextromethorphan hydrobromide. Mr. J. G. Coleman (the Society's registrar) said that they seemed to derive some form of "kick" from it. Though not controlled, the substance had been recommended for control, and it was decided to draw the attention of the Department of Health to the matter. Meanwhile pharmacists are in a position to exercise their authority and professional responsibility, and they should do so.

Society's Motion Ruled a Restraint of Trade

JUDGMENT FOR MR. DICKSON IN HIS ACTION

IN the action *Dickson v. Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain* (see *C. & D.*, June 18, pp. 605-08 and June 25, pp. 628-31) Mr. Justice Pennycuik gave judgment for Mr. Dickson on June 23, declaring that the carrying out of the motion approved at the Society's special meeting at the Albert Hall in July 1965 would constitute a restraint of trade and that it was not within the Charter objects of the Society. The judgment was given in a crowded court in a speech lasting over an hour. The judge began by reviewing the circumstances of the dispute between Mr. Dickson and the Society and the terms of the 1953 Charter. He said:

'In order to qualify as a pharmacist a prospective entrant has to study for a number of years and pass a stiff examination. Apart from purely technical skills he must possess a considerable measure of judgment and tact in his dealings with the public: for example, in deciding whether to comply with a request for a particular drug, whether to recommend the customer to consult a doctor, and so forth.

It is the universal practice for a retail chemist's shop to sell pharmaceutical or, as they are sometimes called, professional goods in addition to providing dispensing services. It is the general, but not a universal, practice for a retail shop to sell two lines of what are known as traditional goods, namely (1) toiletries; and (2) photographic goods. A considerable number of retail shops sell some or other items out of a wide miscellany (handbags, beachwear, souvenirs, pottery, jewellery, books and wines and spirits). Apart from the statutory restriction on the sale of poisons there is nothing to prevent a trader who is not a registered pharmacist from selling pharmaceutical goods; nor, of course, is there anything to prevent such a trader from selling traditional goods. The business of retail chemists has, in fact, suffered, and continues to suffer, considerable erosion in these fields from the competition of outside traders. Equally, of course, the retail chemist is subject to outside competition in the field of non-traditional goods.

Disadvantageous Economically

In present conditions it would not be economically practical to provide dispensing services without at the same time selling pharmaceutical or professional goods. It would be highly disadvantageous economically to exclude the sale of traditional goods. It would be disadvantageous economically to exclude the sale of non-traditional goods to a much smaller degree, and at the present time it appears that most existing retail shops would probably be viable without these non-traditional goods.

It will be seen that a pharmacist in a retail chemist's shop occupies a dual capacity, of a professional man and a

trader. This second capacity is regarded by many members of the Society as intrinsically undesirable, and the present policy of the Council is, first to restrict the trading activities so far as is economically practicable, and secondly to ensure that the trading activities are carried on in a manner compatible with the professional character of pharmacists. Broadly speaking, Boots accept the second but not the first of these two objectives.

The larger the premises and wider the range of goods sold in them the greater are the cost on the time and energy of the manager, who is, to this extent, less able to devote himself to purely pharmaceutical duties. This disability can, however, in great part be countered by the employment of additional qualified pharmacists. There is no evidence that, so far, there has in fact been any greater want of supervision in shops which sell non-traditional goods than in those which do not do so.'

Mr. Justice Pennycuik found no evidence that prospective entrants were influenced in their choice of career by the range of goods sold in retail shops. He went on to review the implementation of the Statement upon Matters of Professional Conduct, the enforcement of proper professional conduct by the Statutory Committee, the work and report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy, the motion under dispute, and the special general meeting. He said the effect of the motion was that, except with the approval of the Council, new pharmacies would have to be situated in physically distinct premises and confine their trading activity to the sale of pharmaceutical, professional and traditional goods. Existing pharmacies would not, except with the approval of the Council, be able to extend their existing range of non-traditional goods.

Plaintiff's Claim

The plaintiff was claiming that the motion was not within the powers purposes or objects of the Society and further, or in the alternative, that the motion if carried out would in practice operate as a rule in restraint of trade and that it would be contrary to public policy, illegal, void and not within the powers or objects of the Society. The Society, unless restrained by the court, intended to carry out and act upon the motion.

For the defence it had been pointed out that the Council of the Society could not enforce against a member any matter relating to professional conduct. Disciplinary jurisdiction was vested in the Statutory Committee. Furthermore the effect of the injunction sought by the plaintiff would exclude the Statutory Committee from adjudicating upon cases concerning misconduct 'by reason of the premises in which a pharmacy is carried on or by reason of the goods or services supplied there.'

Omission from Pleadings

Mr. Justice Pennycuik referred to 'an extremely important point which arose on the pleadings.' The defence contained no allegation that, if the motion was in restraint of trade, it was reasonable in the interests of the parties and the public. This omission was pointed out by Mr. Parker in the course of the hearing. After full argument by both counsel, Mr. McKinnon, for the defendants, had stoutly and unequivocally declined to apply for leave to amend in that respect. He accepted without reservation that the issue of reasonableness was not raised on the pleadings, but maintained, for various reasons, that it was an issue that did not arise.

It was clear that the motion itself represented no more than a statement of what the Society, in general meeting, considered to be proper professional conduct. It did not have, or purport to have, any operative force, and was not of itself capable of forming the subject-matter of a declaration or injunction.

'The real issue is whether it lies within the proper exercise of the Society's powers to carry out the motion so far as the Society is able to do so, that is to say by making inquiries and inspections, by correspondence and so forth and, in the last resort, by bringing the alleged offender before the Statutory Committee. All this, of course, involves an expenditure of the Society's monies. It is accepted on the pleadings that the Society intends to carry out the motion in this manner. This seems to me to be eminently a justifiable issue. In carrying out the motion the Society, of course, acts through its Council, but the powers exercisable by the Council depending entirely upon the powers of the Society.

Two distinct issues now arise, namely (1) whether the motion is outside the scope of the Society's objects as expressed in the Charter; (2) whether the motion represents an unreasonable restraint of trade and, as such, is contrary to public policy. If either of these questions is answered in the affirmative the Society, if it sought to carry out the motion, would be exercising its powers improperly, with a consequential risk of forfeiting its charter. In these circumstances the Society could be restrained from such an improper exercise of its powers at the instance of anyone having a *locus standi* to institute the appropriate proceedings against it. I am satisfied that the plaintiff, as a member of the Society, has such a *locus standi*.

At the trial the plaintiff himself gave evidence, but called no other witness. On the other side, evidence was given by Mr. Bloomfield, by Mr. Adams (the secretary and registrar of the Society), by four retail chemists from different parts of the country, all of high professional standing, and by

Mr. Fitchett, the president of the Guild of Public Pharmacists. No witness was called on either side from outside the profession. The witnesses, without exception, appeared to me to be truthful and intelligent men who were genuinely concerned to advance the interests of their profession consistently with the economic necessity of carrying on trading operations in connection with it.

On matters of fact there was little difference between them, and I have already stated such facts as seem to me necessary for the decision of this action. The real difference between the witnesses arose on matters of opinion and policy. Obviously there is room for very wide differences in this connection, bearing in mind the interplay of professional and economic factors which is inherent in the nature of a retail chemist's occupation. On the one hand the plaintiff, while fully and conscientiously aware of the professional standards, considered that unrestricted trading activities were consistent with those standards and economically desirable. On the other hand, the defendants' witnesses considered that the professional standards required some restriction on the trading activities, and this restriction should be as stringent as economic circumstances permitted. The defendants' witnesses differed a good deal between themselves as to the extent to which economic advantage ought to be sacrificed to professional standards, but all supported the restrictions comprised in the present motion.

The Issues

The judge went on to consider what seem to him to be the issues in the action: (1) Was the motion outside the scope of the Society's objects as expressed in the Charter? (2) Did the motion, when coupled with the steps the Society intended to take to carry it out, represent an unreasonable restraint of trade? On the first issue he said 'The relevant object is "to maintain the honour and safeguard and promote the interests of the members in their exercise of the profession of pharmacy." It is not suggested that any other object covers the motion. It is plain that different people may entertain a different view as to what rules of conduct are best calculated to achieve the object expressed in the above words. Within the ambit of the words the matter is one of policy, and there is no objective standard. It is not for the Court to decide what is the ideal policy, or to interfere because it considers one policy better calculated than another to achieve an expressed object. The Court must, however, it seems to me, interfere if the Society propounds a rule that cannot fairly be brought within the scope of the expressed object. This would clearly be so if the rule did not relate to the expressed object at all. Again it must, I think, be so if the rule, although relating to the expressed object, was such that it could not be reasonably regarded as calculated to achieve that object.

Mr. Parker contends that the motion is obnoxious in both these respects. That is a bold contention when one remembers that upwards of 5,000 members, well educated and intelligent

men, voted in favour of the motion. I must, however, consider the motion attentively.

On the first point, Mr. Parker said that the motion is concerned wholly with the regulation of the members' trading activities and has nothing to do with their honour or interests in the exercise of the profession of pharmacy. I do not think that this distinction is well founded. The professional and trading activities of a pharmacist are carried on in conjunction normally in the same building. It seems to me that the nature and extent of members' permissible trading activities do have a close bearing upon his professional honour and interest, and I find it impossible to say that a restraint upon the former is irrelevant to the latter.

On the second point, Mr. Parker said that on an analysis of the evidence of the defendants' witnesses the activities sought to be restricted by the motion could only be said to concern the members' honour and interests in two fields, namely (i) effective supervision of pharmaceutical work, and (ii) number and quality of new entrants to the profession. He then pointed out that there was no evidence that the trading activities carried on by chemists had in fact had any unfavourable influence in either of those respects.

Adverse Results

Then he points to the adverse economic results which the motion is likely to produce, with the consequence that the professional standards, so far from improving, will deteriorate. He further points to the numerous anomalies which the motion will produce by crystallising the trading activities of each shop at its present range of non-traditional goods.

I see great force in these arguments. It seems to me, however, that in this sphere of policy, involving, as it does, consideration of a great number of factors, some presently certain but most future and uncertain, there is room for a wide divergence in the views of reasonable men, and I find it impossible to say that the motion could not reasonably be regarded as calculated to maintain the members' honour and safeguard their interest in their exercise of the profession. The point does not permit of much elaboration.

With one exception, the defendants' witnesses laid no emphasis on status in this connection, except as an element in the attraction of new entrants. I have therefore left status out of account as a separate factor in the consideration of this issue. I am not myself entirely clear that status should not be taken into account as a separate and significant factor.

It was clear from statements of authorities that a restraint of trade was to be regarded as contrary to public policy unless it was reasonable in the interests of the parties and of the public. On the issue of what was reasonable as between the parties the onus of producing evidence that the restraint was reasonable rested on the party supporting the restraint; on the issue of what was reasonable in the interests of the public the onus was on the party challenging the restraint.

The motion, coupled with the steps which the Society intended to take in order to carry it out, represented a course of action designed to bring pressure on members to restrict their trade. Unless there was any more to it, that seemed to represent a restraint of trade in relation to the rule of public policy.

In answer to this point Mr. McKinnon says, truly, that the motion is not itself enforceable, either in a court of law or before a professional tribunal: at the most it constitutes in itself a statement of the views of the Society to be taken into account by the members in honour and by the Statutory Committee in considering whether a member has been guilty of misconduct. From this circumstance of unenforceability Mr. McKinnon draws the conclusion that the motion cannot, from its nature, be in restraint of trade. He really rested his whole case on this contention. I do not think that the conclusion follows. Restraint of trade is expressed by the authorities in the most general terms, namely "All interference with individual liberty of action in trading, and all restraints of trade."

It was true that the rules of conduct laid down by professional bodies almost invariably contained provisions in restraint of trade. Mr. McKinnon did not contend that rules of conduct laid down by professional bodies were, by their very nature, outside the scope of the principle of restraint of trade. 'This is, I think, clearly not so.'

Once it is accepted that the Society, if it seeks to carry out the present motion, will be acting in restraint of trade, the Society could only support this course of action by showing that the restraint is reasonable in the interests of the parties, i.e., the Society and its members. The restraint must, of course, also be reasonable in the interests of the public. If the defendants had elected to plead that the restraint is reasonable in the interests of the Society and its members, the next step would be to consider whether, upon the evidence adduced by the defendants, one should reach the conclusion in law that that restraint was so reasonable. But, as I have said, Counsel for the defendants have deliberately, and no doubt for their own good reasons, omitted to raise this issue by the defence, and Mr. McKinnon accepted — and, indeed, contended — that the issue was not before the Court.

The position, then, is that the plaintiff has established a restraint of trade and that the defendants have not sought to set up the first of the two requirements which must be satisfied in order to prevent such a restraint from being contrary to public policy. That, it seems to me, concludes this action.

Deliberate Choice

I do not like deciding an important action upon an issue of pleading of this kind, but that is the deliberate choice of the defendants and I do not think it is possible for me to take this matter further.

Costs, except for one contested item, concerning the copying of documents, were awarded against the Society.

Consumer Council and Drugs

GREATER USE OF PHARMACISTS SUGGESTED

A GREATER use of pharmacists and new measures to control the manufacture, sale and use of drugs are called for by the Consumer Council in a report "Making Drugs Safe for the Consumer."

The report states that, because the drug industry has been so successful in selling its wares to doctors, calls have been made for more vigorous control and the prescribing habits of general practitioners. The only significant control at present is of the excessive prescribing of drugs. 'Safety is not a major criterion of this system of control,' but that many doctors would welcome the suggestion that the Ministry of Health should employ pharmacists to make regular visits to inform them of new drugs and gather information of side-effects. 'These visits would provide a useful channel for the dissemination of objective information about drugs.' Some restraint should be placed on the promotional activities of drug companies. 'Representatives might be obliged to have a pharmaceutical qualification.' Approved names should be as prominent as brand names in advertisements. 'This would give the doctor a better chance of associating what has been read in medical journals about the drug with what the advertisements claim.'

A New Classification

Another recommendation is that the drugs in the British Pharmacopoeia and British Pharmaceutical Codex should be reclassified according to the diseases the drugs are intended to treat as well as by groups of limited drugs in alphabetical order. The report claims that would prevent anomalies 'where a drug is popular because it is alphabetically at the head of a list of similar drugs (cases of this are known).' Other recommendations are for restrictions on the rights of general practitioners to prescribe dangerous drugs (in order to help prevent doctors prescribing dangerous drugs when a less harmful alternative exists); an intensive campaign by the British Medical Association to make doctors keep themselves up to date on new developments; and compulsory refresher courses for doctors on the subject of therapeutics.

The report points out there is a much greater need for control over the manufacture, sale and use of drugs than over the many other consumer goods. No less than seven Acts of Parliament and numerous regulations under them control the manufacture and sale of drugs in Britain. The Government has decided to consolidate the legislation and some form of licensing is likely to be introduced to ensure high standards of purity, safety and efficiency of all drugs marketed. 'Licensing control will certainly help to ensure that all drugs marketed are of a very high standard of purity. But a pure drug may be unsafe without the medical authorities knowing.'

Commercial pressures go against the delay involved in thorough scientific investigation, and may cause clinical tests to be hurried and awkward results ignored. They can also inhibit full publication and exchange of information about the effects of drugs. If the use of drugs is to be effectively controlled, more objective control of clinical trials and greater dissemination of information about the effects of drugs are therefore essential. Even so, the Dunlop Committee needs to be put on to a statutory basis and its powers strengthened. 'It is clear that the Government intends to do this in its revision of medicines legislation. At present, the danger exists that a manufacturer could, with immunity, withhold crucial information about a drug when he submitted it to the committee. Few such cases come to light.'

Consumer Representation

The Consumer Council has suggested that a statutory safety committee 'should have consumers represented on it in order to ensure that the consumer's view gets a fair hearing among the many expert opinions that are expressed in and to the committee.' The Council also wants the committee to have the following additional powers:—To carry out toxicity tests and to arrange clinical trials if the trials arranged by the drug companies are not considered to be satisfactory; to ensure that the consent of a patient to his inclusion in a clinical trial has been obtained (although this may not always be practicable); to prohibit the direct payment by a drug company to a hospital doctor, hospital pharmacist or general practitioner in connection with the use of its drugs.

The Council states that drug companies, through their promotional activity, have been successful in getting doctors to prescribe branded proprietary drugs rather than standard non-proprietary drugs with approved names. The industry has justified the use of brand names as providing a guarantee of quality and safety to the doctor. But there are powerful arguments from the point of view of safety, against the uncontrolled prescribing of brands. Faced with the need to prescribe an antibiotic, a doctor has a host of proprietary drugs from which to choose, all doing more or less the same job. Drugs are advertised under their brand names, but medical journal articles about their side effects have used the approved chemical name.

Under the heading "The Consumer," the report points out that tablets are not clearly identifiable by their shape or colour. 'Unless one identification scheme is accepted by all manufacturers such schemes are of little value to consumers. A joint initiative by the industry to work out an acceptable identification scheme would be welcomed.' The view is given that prescription drugs should be subject to

the same labelling requirements as those sold over the counter unless the doctor orders to the contrary.

'But labels on over the counter medicines can be sadly lacking in even the most elementary information about dosage and side effects.' It was also not compulsory for known side effects like those arising from excessive consumption of preparations containing phenacetin to be put on the label. Revised regulations on labelling should be issued, making it compulsory for adequate information about dosage, side effects, contraindications, expiry date and dangers of addiction to be put on the label. The label should also contain the 'approved' name as well as the brand name and advice to the consumer to consult his doctor if no relief is obtained 'It is clear that the provision by the drug industry of preparations for dealing, in particular, with minor upper respiratory infections enables doctors to concentrate on emergency cases and their patients with serious conditions. But such encouragement of self medication is still in conflict with the advantages to be gained from the early diagnosis of serious diseases.' There is also a danger in allowing advertisers of drugs to exploit people's concern for their health.

The report refers to 'a marked tendency for advertisers to imply, if not directly to claim, that their products could cure complaints. It is hard enough for the ordinary consumer to understand the distinction (when it is clearly drawn) between curing a cold (which, indeed, no one has yet discovered how to do) and soothing the cough or other manifestations which are symptoms of the cold. By fudging this distinction, advertisers are encouraging people to believe that merely by taking pills they can cure their ills.'

The Council wants to see a general misdescription clause included in the new Protection of Consumers (Trade Descriptions) Bill that would catch advertisements having a generally misleading effect. The same principle should also be applied to advertising of medicines in the legislation at present under revision. In addition, the responsible Ministers should have power to apply for an injunction to suppress an advertisement pending proceedings for an alleged offence.

NARCOTIC DRUGS

Estimates for 1966

THE estimated United Kingdom requirements of narcotic drugs are included in the Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1966. First Supplement (H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. 6d.). The details are as follows. (The quantities are given in kilos except where otherwise stated.) Anileridine 25; cannabis 150; coca leaf 5; cocaine 105; codeine 12,250; poppy straw concentrate 6,000; dextromoramide 18; diethylthiambutene 9;

dihydrocodeine 500; diphenoxylate 90; dipipanone 60; ethylmorphine 165; fentanyl 20 gm.; heroin 65; hydrocodone 2; hydromorphenol 200 gm.; hydromorphone 200 gm.; levorphanol 2; methadone 54; methadone intermediate 125; morphine 16,180; opium 176,750; oxycodone 15; oxymorphone 15 gm.; pethidine 1,100; pethidine intermediate-A 3,500; pethidine intermediate-B 50; pethidine intermediate-C 100; phenadoxone 10; phenazocine 1; phenoperidine 300 gm.; pholcodine 660; thebaine 310.

World Estimates

The world total estimates for 1966 are as follows:—(quantities in kilos except where otherwise stated.) Acetyldihydrocodeine 42; alphaprodine 55.7; anileridine 423.9; benzylmorphine 235.2; betameprodine 100 gm.; betaprodine 100 gm.; cannabis 58,839; cannabis resin 13.2; coca leaf 585,201; cocaine 1,954; codeine 140,274; codeine-N-oxide 6.8; poppy straw concentrate 35,775; desomorphine 620 gm.; Dextromoramide 285; diethylthiambutene

27.36; dihydrocodeine 5,808.5; dihydromorphine 12.25; dimethyl-thiambutene 733 gm.; diphenoxylate 460.45; dipipanone 84.16; ecgonine 350.1; ecgonine methyl ester 350; ethylmethyl thiambutene 333 gm.; ethylmorphine 11,173; etoxeridine 1.85; fentanyl 9.63; heroin 83.8; hydrocodone 1,155; hydromorphenol 200 gm.; hydromorphone 84.3; isomethadone 5.5; ketobemidone 143.8; levomethorphan 1.3; levorphanol 28.99; metazocine 1; methadone 437.78; methadone-Intermediate 215; morphamide-intermediate 750; morphine 142,405; morphine-N-oxide 10 gm.; nicocodine 27; nicodicodine 5; normorphine 23.6; normethadone 589; normorphine 910 gm.; norpipanone 18.6; opium 800,474; oxycodone 817; oxymorphone 21; pethidine 21,428; pethidine intermediate-A 6,952; pethidine intermediate-B 355; pethidine intermediate-C 109; phenadoxone 16.4; phenazocine 20.4; phenoperidine 12.7; pholcodine 3,350; piminodine 45.9; piritramide 500 gm.; properidine 11.1; racemoramide 600; thebacon 131; thebaine 5,546; trimeperidine 1,003.

STATUTORY COMMITTEE

Two names removed from register

THE Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society, during a hearing on June 14, directed that the names of two pharmacists should be removed from the register.

The first case concerned Mr. Ernest Whitcombe who had pleaded not guilty to, but was convicted at the Central Criminal Court, London, of, six offences involving frauds on the National Health Service in respect of prescriptions issued for insulin, and was imprisoned for six months and required to pay costs not exceeding £250. MR. A. C. CASTLE, placing the facts before the Committee, said that Mr. Morris Flenner, a diabetic, who was already on the list of a doctor and received his normal supplies of insulin from him, visited other doctors in the district and introduced himself by means of a fictitious name. He told them that he had newly arrived in the district and was a diabetic, and asked if he could have a supply of insulin "to keep him going for the time being." The doctors accepted the untrue story and gave Mr. Flenner National Health Service prescriptions for a quantity of insulin. Mr. Castle said he understood that the amount the pharmacist would have been paid for dispensing each prescription was something in the neighbourhood of £25. When Mr. Flenner obtained the prescriptions, he took them to Mr. Whitcombe. 'I think I would be right in saying,' said Mr. Castle, 'that he had an arrangement with Mr. Whitcombe and Mr. Whitcombe took them from him. When the matter was investigated by the police, Mr. Whitcombe could not satisfy them as to where he had obtained his supplies of insulin. He said that he obtained some from certain warehouses, but there were no records except in one case involving only a small quantity. Mr. Whitcombe's other explanation was that he had bought the insulin from two doctors, but when the police checked they found that both doctors

were dead. MR. ANDREW LEGGATT (for the defence), admitted the conviction and sentence and pointed out that Mr. Whitcombe, who had been a pharmacist for thirty years, had served a sentence of imprisonment for the offence, had paid £250 in costs, and had continued to protest his innocence. After being released from prison he had taken advice of leading counsel as to his prospects upon an appeal, but he was "considerably out of time." Furthermore, he had been advised that, as to the direction of the learned judge, there was little that could be objected to. Mr. Leggatt acknowledged that it was plain Mr. Whitcombe was going to be in trouble unless he could establish that it was from the two doctors in question that he had in fact obtained his supplies of insulin. The doctors were alive at the material time, but were dead by the much later time the criminal proceedings were instituted. Mr. Flenner was a diabetic who had been so seriously affected by his diabetes as to have lost a leg, and had made out to Mr. Whitcombe that he was a member of some sort of club in which other diabetics were banded together, and that he was collecting prescriptions for insulin for others.

'Rather Frightening'

SIR BENJAMIN ORMEROD (chairman) said it was rather frightening that a man could go to a series of doctors and get a prescription from each one of them for some drug or other, and added: 'Presumably Mr. Whitcombe, as a qualified pharmacist, would know, roughly speaking, the amounts of insulin required by various people. He might well know that this man was an advanced diabetic, and he would need vast quantities; that is beyond my knowledge really to attempt to judge. On the other hand, he must have known that the number of pres-

criptions that were taken in by this man for insulin in his name were given by different doctors and were for amounts which were much more than any diabetic would have.'

MR. LEGGATT: Well, sir, whilst some were in Mr. Flenner's own name, the prescriptions that were the subject-matter of the counts in the indictment were all in fact in the names of other people. After Mr. Leggatt had addressed the Committee on behalf of Mr. Whitcombe, and the Committee had considered the case, SIR BENJAMIN ORMEROD said: "Mr. Whitcombe, this Committee has considered this matter very carefully. We realise, of course, that you have had punishment in other hands. We are not here to punish you or to deal with this matter other than to say that in certain circumstances a man's name shall not remain on the register . . . It has been proved that you have been convicted of these offences and, having heard the circumstances under which they were committed, we are ourselves not much impressed by the explanations that have been given by your counsel. I think he has said everything he could say for you, and said it in the best possible terms. In the circumstances we have no alternative but to order that your name should be removed from the register. It will be explained to you by your counsel that you have, of course, a right of appeal, and it will be explained to you also that you may in due course move to have your name restored. I cannot promise what may happen on one of those occasions if that happens, but I have no doubt the various possibilities which are open to you will be put to you."

Stole from Employer

The Committee also inquired into the case of Miss Vivienne Betty Martin, a registered pharmacist who had pleaded guilty to, and been convicted by the Salford city magistrates' court of, stealing 500 Methedrine tablets, the property of her employer, J. R. Butler, Ltd., and 20 sodium Amytal tablets and had been fined £10 for each offence. The Committee also received information that a similar offence had been admitted and taken into consideration by the magistrates. Miss Martin was present at the inquiry but was not represented by counsel or solicitor. MR. CASTLE placed the facts before the Committee. MISS MARTIN admitted the conviction. She said that she was suffering at the time from chronic arthritis, and on occasion had taken one or two Methedrine tablets. Giving the Committee's decision, SIR BENJAMIN ORMEROD said: 'Miss Vivienne Betty Martin, you were convicted by the Salford magistrates' court on January 22, of stealing 500 Methedrine tablets and 20 sodium Amytal capsules, the property of your employer. You were convicted after pleading guilty, and you asked for another offence to be taken into consideration by the magistrates relating also to the stealing of drugs. You have told us today various matters relating to these drugs, which we have taken into careful consideration, but we have come to the conclusion that

this is a serious offence and one which we cannot possibly regard as requiring any other form of treatment than to remove your name from the register, and that I am afraid is what we have to do. Mr. Castle will tell you what steps are open to you, either to appeal, if you think you have any ground for appeal, or further to apply, after a suitable time, for the restoration of

your name to the register. That is a matter about which I cannot make any promises now, but it is a course which is open to you. Mr. Castle will tell you, I am sure, or if you like to take independent legal advice they will tell you also.'

The Committee also considered five adjourned inquiries and decided in each case to take no further action.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

THIRTY-FIVE health centres were now in operation and the original estimate of fifty-two for 1972 has been revised to 284 for 1976. MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) gave that information to Dr. David Kerr in a written answer on June 24.

Sale of Goods Bill

The Sale of Goods Bill was given a second reading in the House of Lords on June 23 when LORD COHEN of Brighton described its main purpose as being to protect the consumer against what are loosely called "guarantees" which minimise and some cases almost eliminate the purchasers Common Law rights! BARONESS ELLIOT pointed out that the Bill would prohibit exclusion clauses from all contracts for the sale of goods, when they are bought from someone who trades in those goods. 'The fact that these "guarantees" or "warranties" are so often handed out with articles has obscured in many people's minds that the law confers adequate rights on the buyer quite apart from any document he may receive from the seller. The retailer who stamps his bill on the back with exclusions of liability for the goods he sells will be wasting his time, just as much as the manufacturer who puts exclusion clauses in his guarantee, if this Bill becomes law.'

Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act 1964

MR. ROY JENKINS (Home Secretary) told Miss Joyce Butler on June 23 that he had obtained a "good deal" of information about the working of Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1964. He was making further inquiries and had not yet reached any conclusions on the possible need of amendment of this Act.

Detergents

The report of the Monopolies Committee on the supply of household detergents had been received and would be published as soon as possible, MR. DOUGLAS JAY told Mr. Gower on June 23.

Overseas Parcels

MR. A. WEDGWOOD BENN (Postmaster General) told Mr. W. J. Biffen on June 22 that although earlier inquiries suggested there would be little demand of heavier parcels in the overseas service the possibility of allowing them was being urgently examined.

List of Prescriptions

MR. KENNETH ROBINSON provided information about prescription costs in oral and written answers on

June 27. The total net payment by the Exchequer for prescriptions dispensed by chemists and dispensing doctors in Great Britain — excluding administrative costs — was approximately £85 millions in 1963-64 and £104 millions in 1964-65; the provisional figure for 1965-66 is £149 millions. MR. L. PARITT wanted to know about the actual costs of drugs in 1964-65 exclusive of container allowances. MR. ROBINSON informed him that for England and Wales the gross payments to pharmacists were £106,047,000 (excluding £5,501,000 arrears for previous years under a remuneration settlement; £71,423,000, (67.35 per cent.) was the actual cost of drugs. The figures include payments estimated at about 4 per cent. of the total in each case in respect of dressings and appliances.

Eye Ointment Containers

MR. GEOFFREY LLOYD asked the Minister of Health whether he would introduce legislation to reduce the risk of contamination of eye ointment by particles from metal containers. MR. ROBINSON in a written reply on June 27 stated the immediate need was not for legislation but for improved methods of manufacturing and testing the containers. Encouraging progress was being made in that direction.

Selective Employment Tax

MR. DAVID HOWELL on June 21 asked the Minister of Health whether personnel employed by dispensing chemists providing medicines under the National Health Service were to be exempted from the selective employment tax and MR. ROBINSON replied, No. Payments to chemists for dispensing National Health Service prescriptions were, however, designed to cover all the costs attributable to such work. An inquiry into those costs was currently in progress and the effects of the new tax would be taken into account with other factors in deciding whether any adjustment in remuneration was called for.

Drug Taking

MR. GEOFFREY LLOYD asked the Home Secretary on June 22 if he would take steps by legislation or otherwise to suppress the display for sale to young people of articles inscribed so as to imply that drug taking was a harmless pastime. MR. ROY JENKINS replied. I deplore the irresponsible attitudes towards the harmfulness of drug taking which may hinder those who are trying to reduce this serious social problem and I intend to keep this matter under review.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

UCLAF, LTD.—Mr. R. O. Atkinson, F.R.I.C. has been appointed managing director of the company.

GROSS CASH REGISTERS, LTD.—Group profits in year ended January 31 are £270,949 (£135,829). After tax of £113,050 (£64,500) net balance is £157,899 (£71,329).

WRIGHT LAYMAN & UMNEY, LTD.—Mr. R. C. A. Hall has been appointed to the board and Mr. B. M. Flasher to the board of Wright Layman & Umney (Sales), Ltd.

MANBRE & GARTON, LTD.—Trading surplus including investment income for half-year ended March 31 is £1,498,000 (£1,303,000). Net profit is £780,000 (£574,000 in equivalent period 1965). Interim dividend, 5 per cent.

DREAMLAND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE, LTD.—A group loss of £52,549 is recorded for the year ended February 28 (against a profit of £12,854). There is no dividend, as before, compared with a total of 47½ per cent. for 1963-64.

THE WESTBROOK LANOLIN CO.—The company have established an associate in Lawrence, Massachusetts, U.S.A., under the name Westbrook Marriner, Inc., to manufacture pharmaceutical lanolin and derivatives from wool grease produced in the United States. The new company is jointly owned by Messrs. Westbrook's parent company (Woolcombers, Ltd., Bradford) and the Marriner Combing Co. Mr. G. F. Kitchen of Westbrook Lanolin Co., Bradford, England, is president of the new company and Mr. K. W. Marriner (Marriner & Co., Inc.) is treasurer of the organisation.

SANGERS, LTD.—The chairman (Mr. L. A. Renshell) in his annual report states that profit for the current year should compare favourably with 1965-66. Selective employment tax will cost some £90,000 in a full year, or £54,000 after corporation tax, which it is not possible to pass on to the consumer. An amount of £4,150 has been charged as damages for the termination of Mr. P. F. S. Renson-Smith's service agreement. Reorganisation of the company is now complete. Problems, however, continue relative to disposal of surplus properties which, if resolved, would have a beneficial effect on profit and the cast position. For financial statement and dividend announcement see C. & D., June 4, p. 551).

LAPORTE INDUSTRIES, LTD.—Sales to customers outside group in year ended March 31 were £29,590,921 (£26,515,502). Group trading profit before charging depreciation or crediting other income was £6,397,702 (£5,525,585) as previously stated (C. & D., June 25, p. 633), and net profit after tax, £2,497,023 (£1,809,018). Sales by the general chemical division at £13,122,849 were about £1 million higher than in 1965. Howards of Ilford, Ltd., 'moved to a position of greater loss,' say the directors, the main cause being difficulties with the new cyclohexane oxidation plant. On taxation the directors say that the new system is bound to have

an unfavourable impact on the group's finances. Income received from the licensing of technical "know-how" during the year was £160,000 (£125,000).

BUSINESS CHANGES

S. HAYDOCK & CO., LTD., have removed to Jennymount Estate, 19 North Derby Street, York Road, Belfast, 15 (telephone: Belfast 744281).

MR. J. S. KYLE, M.P.S.N.I., has disposed of his business at 11 Shore Road, Belfast and has opened a pharmacy at the Shopping Centre, Rathcoole, Newtownabbey, co. Antrim.

SOLPORT BROTHERS LTD., are transferring their offices and factory to Portia House, Goring Street, Goring-By-Sea, Sussex (telephone: Worthing 44861).

INTER-ALIA PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES, LTD., 1 Kempton Road, London, E.8, have appointed Mr. H. Simister north-western area manager for their retail sales division.

MR. M. WILLIAMS, M.P.S., 2 White House Mews, Llanfoist, Abergavenny, Mon, has resigned his co-directorships of J. & M. Williams (Brynmawr), Ltd., and J. & M. Williams (Tredegar), Ltd., and will shortly be opening a pharmacy in Brynmawr, Brecon.

Appointments

COX-CONTINENTAL, LTD., Hove, Sussex, announce the following additions to their sales force: Messrs. P. Cush (London N.W. district); J. G. B. Tighe (London, S.W., Surrey); F. M. D. Kelland, London, S.E., Metropolitan Kent); A. Warre-Dymond (Sussex, South Kent); J. W. Jordan (Hampshire); G. Rule (Yorkshire); W. Hailwood (South Lancashire); E. G. Macdonald (West Scotland); and J. A. Moody (Northumberland, Durham).

MONSANTO CHEMICALS, LTD., have appointed Mr. J. W. Crewe to the newly created position of distribution manager operating from the Ruabon, Denbighs., plant.

PERSONALITIES

MR. G. E. TUNNICLIFFE (managing director) of British Cod Liver Oil (Hull & Grimsby) Ltd., Hull, was the overall winner of this year's National Swordfish Sailing Championships, held on Plymouth Sound earlier this month. He secured the championship in "Early Bird" with two wins and a second and third place out of a total of five races.

DEATHS

BRINDLE. — On June 14, Miss Marion Jane Lauriston Brindle, 5 Merchiston Place, Edinburgh. Miss Brindle qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1926 and retired in 1965.

CLITHEROW. — On June 10, Mrs. Beryl Cecile Clitherow, M.P.S., 268 Eaton Road, West Derby, Liverpool, 12. Mrs. Clitherow qualified in 1933.

COWARD. — On June 14, Mr. Frank Leonard Coward, M.P.S., 77 Howard Road, Westbury Park, Bristol, 6. Mr. Coward qualified in 1911.

ELLIS. — On April 28, Mr. John Henry Ellis, M.P.S., c/o Mrs. Owen, Ceris Nursing Home, Menai Bridge, Anglesey. Mr. Ellis qualified in 1911.

HARPER. — Recently, Mr. H. J. Harper (a representative of Thomas McMullan & Co., Ltd., Victoria Street, Belfast).

Mr. H. W. Gamble, O.B.E., writes:—The large attendance of pharmacists at Crescent Presbyterian Church, Belfast, for the funeral service of the late Mr. H. J. Harper indicated the high esteem in which he was held. Despite a recent illness, his death while in Birmingham on holiday came as a shock to the pharmaceutical community in Belfast. Jack Harper was the son of a pharmacist, the nephew of a pharmacist and the brother of a pharmacist. His father, Herbert J. Harper, was for many years the Northern Ireland representative of the Anglo-American Oil Co. His uncle, Theophilus Harper, in addition to acting as a part-time lecturer in pharmacy at the Belfast College of Technology, was a director of Grattan & Co., Ltd. and an examiner for the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland (a scholarship to perpetuate his name was established by the Council of the Society in 1957). His brother, Professor Norman J. Harper, is head of the department of pharmacy at the University of Aston in Birmingham. Jack entered the employment of Messrs. McMullan in 1924, and afterwards became one of the company's representatives calling on pharmacists in Belfast. Not only did he know proprietors and managers but also the unqualified staff of the pharmacies in his territory. To consult him was often the quickest way of learning where some

pharmacist had served his apprenticeship or the whereabouts of some assistant. He took a great interest in his own work and no less in the welfare of those he served. There must be many who depended on him to produce a locum at short notice, to replace staff, to give advice on problems arising in the course of business and even in some instances on the sale of a pharmacy. Nothing was a trouble to him if in doing it he helped a friend, and of friends he had many. His death has deprived pharmacy of a most willing servant. In his younger days Jack was an active member of Belfast Commercial rowing club, in which he always maintained a keen interest. He was also a Past Master of Galen Masonic Lodge No. 437. He is survived by his widow, son and daughter, to whom deepest sympathy goes out in their sad loss.

HARRIS. — Recently, Mr. William Henry Harris, M.P.S., of B.M./H.P.G.V., London, W.C.1. Mr. Harris qualified in 1909.

SIMPSON. — Recently whilst on holiday Mr. Robert Gilbert Blance Simpson, M.P.S., 18 Calside Avenue, Paisley, Renfrewshire, aged 49. Mr. Simpson qualified in 1940 and was in business at 64 Neilston Road, Paisley.

SPRIGINGS. — On June 21, Mr. Walter Thomas Sprigings, M.P.S., 27 Trafalgar Road, Wallasey, aged 75. Mr. Sprigings qualified in 1913 and was for many years in business at 293 Wallasey Village.

ADVERTISING UNDER SCRUTINY

Report of a Commission set up by the Labour Party

MORE restrictions on the advertising of drugs, "patent" medicines, health foods, tooth-pastes and slimming aids are advocated by the Reith commission in a report on advertising to the Labour Party. The report calls for a national board to protect the interests of consumers and to raise advertising standards. The board would have the power to prosecute offending advertisers and to issue challenges requiring advertisers to justify their claims within a given short period. The commission under the chairmanship of Lord Reith, was appointed by the late Mr. Hugh Gaitskell "To consider the rôle of commercial advertising in present-day society; and to recommend whether reforms are required, if so, what?" In a foreword, Mr. A. L. Williams (general secretary, national executive committee of the Labour Party) states that the conclusions are not the adopted way of the Labour Party, though he hopes they will be widely read and discussed. 'We must now proceed to test them by further debate' is his comment.

The commission found that the field of medicine demanded special consideration and careful control. It declared itself satisfied that the challenging procedure of a national consumer board, backed by an authoritative code, would have a salutary effect and bring about improvements in the advertising to the general public of drugs, "patent" medicines, health foods,

tooth-pastes, slimming aids, etc. Some allowance would have to be made for differences of expert opinion and for ignorance. Where there was division or indecision, probably no advertising claim should be deemed substantiated or permitted publication.

In particular the commission recommends that medications should only be advertised for symptoms of short duration and slight gravity. The suggested method of dealing with the problem would be by lengthening and strengthening the list of prohibited ailments. Advertisers should, the report recommends, state clearly and visibly in copy and on packet that, if symptoms fail to respond, medical consultation is advisable.

Cosmetics for which medical claims are made should be classed as medical products. The commission also considers that all advertisements on business premises should be controlled by requiring express consent. The commission was also concerned with amenity aspects of advertisements. It regrets that, under present regulations, there is no control over 'the attachment of posters to the inside of shop windows,' since such advertisements, in the commission's view, often damage amenity as much as, or more than, advertisements on the outside of business premises. The report is published by the Labour Party, Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1. Price £2 2s.

TRADE NOTES

From All Depots.—Vestric, Ltd., state that Epsikapron and cycloserine, Kabi, are now available from all branches of the company.

In One Area Only.—Farleys' Infant Food, Ltd., Plymouth, Devon, point out that their new eighteen-rusk pack (see C. & D., June 25, p. 636) is at this stage restricted to the Tyne-Tees TV area.

Shaver Servicing.—Amalgamated Electric Services, Ltd. (service company of Philips Electrical, Ltd.), give a reminder that Philishave Shavers sent for repair should be forwarded direct to Peel Buildings, Waterloo Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1.

Three New Shades.—The Toni Co., 215 High Holborn, London, W.C.2, have added three shades to their Casual range of permanent hair colourants. The new shades are "Pretty Penny" (a light auburn); "Dawn" (light brown); and "Brown Sable" (medium warm brown).

Redesigned Pack and Display.—Tonic Sweets, The Toffery, Laburnum Avenue, Whitley Bay, Northumberland, have produced a new display pack for their "Tonic Sweets." Sold by all branches of Vestric, Ltd., it is in a new



display stand which carries six varieties of packets and is issued in a case with 1 doz. packets of each of the six varieties. The transparent packets themselves have been redesigned so that each variety has its distinctive colour.

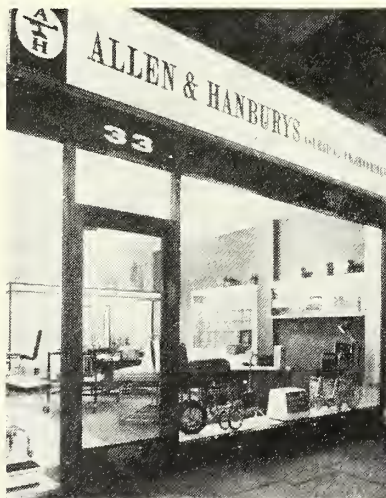
Claims for Credit.—Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, are sending out to wholesalers and to retail pharmacies rebate claim forms in respect of stocks of Betnovate, Betnelan and Betnesol preparations held at the close of business on July 2. New prices for the range appear in the Cumulative Price Changes supplement.

International Code for Products.—Eli Lilly & Co., Basingstoke, Hants, announce that, with other Lilly companies in twenty-three countries, they are introducing a simple, rapid and positive method of identifying all their capsule and tablet preparations. The



system, known as Identi-Code, was first described at the opening session of the annual convention of the American Medical Association in Chicago on June 26. It consists of imprinting each individual tablet or capsule with a combination code comprising one letter followed by two numerals. The product and its formula can be established by reference to a code index, which will be supplied to the medical, dental and pharmaceutical professions, and to others who deal with drug emergencies. It is expected that the first marked products will become available in August.

A New Showroom in South Wales: Allen & Hanburys (Surgical Engineering), Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, have opened a showroom at 33 Whitechurch Road, Cardiff, with



demonstrations of medical and surgical equipment and a technical information service to the medical profession and hospitals in Wales. A resident service engineer is available for after-sales service of the company's equipment.

Outings by Air to France.—Air France offer their services in planning chartered flights for clubs, staffs of

companies, etc., to France and other places. That modern form of outing may happily combine pleasure and glamour with background information manufacturers would like their employees to acquire (as, for example, a visit by cosmetic staffs to the aromatic herb farms and essential oil distilleries around Grasse. Full information may be obtained from the Sales Development Manager, Air France, Berkeley Square House, London, W.1.

Competitions

Cruises for Chemists.—An Old Spice holiday competition, organised by Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., 100 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3, for chemist stockists provides for two equal first prizes of a Mediterranean cruise for two people for two weeks, to be taken at choice during 1967. Prizes are for the best all-round window displays in the company's southern and northern regional sales areas respectively. A display has to be made using a window bill size 4 ft. x 3 ft. and a red beach towel measuring 54 x 30 in. In July and August the display has to be shown in the window for at least fourteen days. Black-and-white photographs must be in to the company by September 7. After the window has been taken down the red beach towel is for the chemist to keep.

Bonus Offers

BRITANOL, LTD., Swinton Hall Road, Swinton, Manchester. Simbix slimmers' biscuits in new "Farmhouse Grill" and "Jaffa Cream" varieties. Twelve invoiced as eleven. (Introductory bonus.)

CLAIROL, LTD., 66 Baker Street, London, W.1.—Nice 'n Easy or Loving Care. Fourteen invoiced as twelve. Nice 'n Easy and Loving Care at same time in equal quantities. Fourteen invoiced as twelve and one free pack of Loving Care.

CUSSENS, SONS & CO., LTD. (Cussons Britanol chemist division) Kersal Vale, Manchester, 1. Hermesetas. Twelve invoiced as eleven. Till August 11.

Premium Offers

LILIA-WHITE (SALES), LTD., Charnford Mills, Saltley, Birmingham, 8. Transistorised, battery-operated baby alarm at saving of 66s. 6d. to customers sending baby picture from wrapper of pack of Golden Babe disposable nappies; at saving of further 7s. if pictures from packs of either Golden Babe, Snuggly-Pants or Golden Babe cream baby soap also accompany the order, and at saving of still further 7s. 6d. for pictures from all three products. Retailers will receive with every five cases of disposable nappies ordered a voucher worth 10s. towards cost of baby alarm for their personal use. Till December 31.

TRADE SHOWS

Goya Ltd., 161 New Bond Street, London, W.1, Rougemont Hotel, Exeter, July 4-7.

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about:

- Interview sunglasses
- New Zealand tar for horses
- Salubrin insect repellent

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

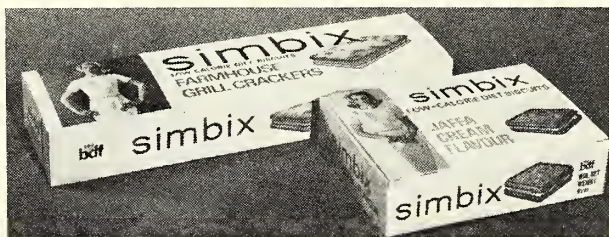
For Vitamin B and C Deficiencies.—A. H. Robins Co., Ltd., Foundry Lane, Horsham, Sussex, are introducing Allbee with vitamin-C capsules in the United Kingdom. Allbee with vitamin C is indicated in the treatment of deficiencies of vitamin B and C. Each capsule contains 15 mgm. of thiamin mononitrate (B₁), 10 mgm. of riboflavin (B₂), 5 mgm. of pyridoxine hydrochloride (B₆), 50 mgm. of nicotinamide, 10 mgm. of calcium pantothenate, and 300 mgm. of ascorbic acid. The capsules are yellow and green, and mono-grammed AHR in black. Pack is a bottle of 100 capsules.

Tablets, Ampoules . . . now Capsules—Geigy (U.K.) Ltd., pharmaceuticals division, Roundthorn, Industrial Estate, Wythenshawe, Manchester, 23, announce that their thymoleptic, anti-depressant speciality Tofranil is now available as capsules, in addition to tablets and ampoules. The capsules are indicated for the same range of conditions as the tablets (endogenous, involuntary and reactive depression) and there is understood to be evidence to suggest the drug may be useful in the treatment of enuresis. Each pink-opaque/caramel-opaque capsule contains 25 mgm. of Tofranil. Packs are containers of 200 and 1,000 capsules. The capsules are subject to Part 1 of the Poisons List and S4B of the Poisons Rules.

FOODS

Sweet and Savoury for Slimmers.—Britanol, Ltd., Swinton Hall Road, Swinton, Manchester, offer two new Simbix biscuits for slimmers. A new savoury biscuit, "Farmhouse Grill" is described as having a subtle blend of flavours, including ham, bacon, cheese and tomato in a crisp cracker-type biscuit. A new sweet biscuit is a crunchy wholemeal biscuit with a tangy jaffa-cream type filling. It is known as Simbix "Jaffa-cream flavour" biscuit.

SAVOURY AND SWEET: "Farmhouse Grill" crackers and "Jaffa cream," new flavours in the Simbix low-calorie diet biscuits of Britanol, Ltd., Swinton Hall Road, Swinton, Manchester.



Both varieties are formulated to replace complete meals, and each contains Celugar, a natural swelling agent, which the manufacturer claims has no adverse effect on the palatability of the biscuits. Each is in packet of twelve. Distributors are Cussons Sons & Co., Ltd., Kersal Vale, Manchester, 7.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

"Economy-priced" Mascara.—Gala of London, Ltd., 48 Burlington Arcade, London, W.1, claim to have invented a new mascara, Fast Lash mascara with "instant" build-up. The product is presented in gold-capped, oyster-pearl case decorated with golden rose.

Eye Shadow Brush.—For use on the "Shadow Creme" eye shadow creams, Max Factor, Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd., 16 Old Bond Street, Lon-



don, W.1, now offer an eye-shadow brush. "Shadow Creme" is presented in a counter display 'merchandise' with colours named on palette above the packs.

Trial-size Perfume.—Bourjois, Ltd., 2 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, have made available a "trial" size of their *Soir de Paris* perfume. The bottle is presented on a gold-blocked plastic card, thirty-six of which are made up into a "carousel" type counter unit. The offer is for a limited period, and is being featured in leading magazines.

Frosted Translucent Lipstick.—A new-formula lipstick by Revlon International Corporation, Ltd., 86 Brook Street, London, W.1, has a new frosted translucent formula and is available in "Sugar Bare Blonde" and "Bare Bare Sand" colours. "Teddy Bare Beige" and "Little Red Red" are super lustrous lipsticks.

Bath Perfume Oil.—Morny, Ltd., 201 Regent Street, London, W.1, claim for their new bath perfume oil that

it is "more than just another perfumed bath luxury." Based on oils with a close affinity to the natural oils of the skin, it has skin softening and smoothing properties and disperses finely in water, so that the treatment oils are deposited on the skin and not on the bath or top of the water. At the moment it is available only in French fern perfume.

SUNDRIES

Improved Service and New Products.—Plans for improved servicing arrangements and the introduction of new products are announced by Mono-



gram Electric Housewares, Ltd., Gatwick Road, Crawley, Sussex. Servicing facilities are being centred on new premises at Reading, Berks., and when fully operative in the autumn, will be five times as great as at present. The hope is to be able to offer a service turn-round of seven days or less. Additional "in-field" facilities are planned for Northern Ireland, Irish Republic and the Channel Islands. With the transfer of servicing to Reading, production at the company's Crawley factory is expected to be 50 per cent. higher in 1966 than in 1965. The further warehouse space that will be needed is being provided at Reading. A range of small electrical household goods now being developed by the company (part of the General Electric Co. of the United States) includes a new hand hair dryer (available in time for the Christmas trade). Claimed quiet and attractive it weighs 1-lb. 4-oz. and has a nozzle specially designed to concentrate the flow of heated air for quick drying. Selling price is expected to be about £4 4s. A "family" appearance is being given to packs of the company's products.

Urine Jar in Plastic—Macarthys, Ltd., surgical division, Macrom House, Seymour Road, Romford, Essex, offer a plastic urine specimen jar which they are now supplying for hospitals. The jar is believed the only clear plastic urine specimen jar at present available. It also stands up well against rough treatment.



MAKERS' ACTIVITIES

Long Service Honoured.—To mark the retirement of Mr. Harry Hindley, Dublin manager of Wigglesworth, Ltd., for the past thirty-eight years, a dinner party held in Dublin recently was attended by all members of the company's factory and representative staff. Mr. R. Featherstone (a director of the parent company in England) presented a cheque to Mr. Hindley on behalf of the company and other gifts were made on behalf of the Dublin staff.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Subsidised by Chemists?

SIR,—The directive of the Ministry of Health to supply cheaper drugs on National Health Service prescriptions seems to me rather odd, for, so far as I am aware, one of the formulae of the drugs was appropriated, we are led to understand, by rather odd means. Again it appears to me that the expenses of the National Health Service due to increased doctors' pay awards, etc., are now to be subsidised by the chemist. I do think the chemists should have some say on this matter.

G. H. WRIGHT,
York

Where from here?

SIR,—Naturally many of us are more than disturbed by the judgment given in the recent injunction brought by Mr. Dickson against the Pharmaceutical Society (p. 4). It seems apparent to me, from reading the Press reports of the judge's summing up, that the manner in which we fought was the cause of our loss, not the principle for which we fought.

Crying over what has gone, though, will not help our future, and I am concerned that a new effort be made in this direction, either by an appeal against the judgment or by bringing a new case for consideration. I appreciate that this might prove a costly business, and, in view of the Society's financial commitments in other directions a subscription list should be inaugurated for this particular purpose. I know there are many who feel like me, and would readily contribute towards this end. Comments would be appreciated and, dependent upon the Councils' decision, arrangements for organising such a fund could be made, either officially or unofficially.

MAXWELL GORDON,
Alwoodley, Leeds, 17

Doctors' Dispensing

SIR,—How much more castigation are we expected, as a profession, to take from the doctors' spokesmen without retaliation? The sort of half truths uttered by apparently responsible members of the medical profession, such as the statement by Dr. Killick (C. & D., June 25, p. 625) has led to the discontent that exists in their profession at present. As a result, the problem of the dispensing doctor is to be reopened. It is still a grave threat to retail pharmacists wherever they practise. But what happens after the speeches are published? Nothing! Not a word in our defence, no straight-from-the-shoulder public refutation of their claims and assertions. Not a squeak of protest to give a little heart in our anxiety and apprehension! While our spokesmen preserve an aloof refusal to criticise or join argument with a profession which we have always been led to believe was above such mundane, self-seeking

scheming, they continue to heap insult upon injury.

I have been advised by the National Pharmaceutical Society that wild statements and demands are always apt to be made at medical conferences, and that I should not take too much notice. But they continue, and it looks very much as though the doctors' demands are going to be met.

They should be told that we realise what they are up to, and just what we think of their behaviour. Individually we cannot do this, but those who have the opportunity to make public statements on our behalf should, informing the doctors that we intend to fight tooth and nail to retain our right to dispense.

"DOWN, BUT NOT OUT"

A Call for Pharmacists' Help

SIR,—I wonder if one of your readers would be kind enough to assist us with a big problem we have these days in the sorting of sample drugs donated to us by members of the medical profession. Medical supplies are urgently needed in most of the under-developed countries, and we are therefore most anxious that the drugs should be sorted as soon as possible and shipped to the mission hospitals, where aid is given to those in need. Here is an extract of a letter written by a member of Oxfam's staff, working in Nairobi, "Dagoretti Children's Centre is a rehabilitation centre for children suffering from TB polio and malnutrition. Many will get well again and return home, but some of the cripples will never be acceptable to their families again. One crippled girl has learned to paint with her mouth, and recently, when the President visited the centre, she presented him with one of her paintings; in return, because he was so delighted, he gave her 100/-."

Will any pharmacist able to help in this way please contact the writer?

JEAN FURNEAUX-HARRIS,
London Depot, Oxfam,
50A Bourne Street, London, S.W.1

Sterile Eye Drops

SIR,—Mr. Patrick (C. & D., June 25, p. 640) states that it is impossible to produce in the dispensary of a general practice eye drops that will remain sterile for more than an hour or so. I cannot agree that the production of sterile eye drops presents any great problem to the retail pharmacist, provided that his dispensary is reasonably equipped. When the British National Formulary, 1963, directed that eye drops should be sterilised, I carried out some work with sulphacetamide eye drops; the British Pharmaceutical Codex directs that these should be sterilised by filtration and transferred by means of an aseptic technique to previously sterilised containers. I prepared a batch of these eye drops by dissolving the sulphacetamide sodium in a previously sterilised solution of chlorocresol and sodium metabisulphite, then filtered the

solution through a sterilised Turners micro filter syringe, fitted with a disposable membrane filter, into sterile eye-drop bottles, screwed on the dropper and teat and sealed with a Viskring. (The Turners micro filter syringe was described in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, April 21, 1962, pp. 337-38.) Six bottles were prepared. Three were sent immediately to Mr. G. Smith of the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences of the Pharmaceutical Society, who kindly undertook to carry out sterility tests on the drops. The remaining three were stored here for three months, and then sent to Mr. Smith who reported in due course that there was no evidence of microbial growth in any of the samples sent to him. With regard to Mr. Patrick's challenge, I have produced two samples of guttae adrenalin. 1 per cent., one sterilised by heating in an autoclave at 120°C. for 30 minutes and the other sterilised by filtration using the micro filter syringe. At the time of writing, 48 hours later, neither shows any sign of darkening, and I am confident that the drops are sterile; excluding the time in the autoclave, both were prepared in approximately fifteen minutes. As a retail pharmacist I maintain that we can produce ALL eye drops in a sterile condition.

N. J. STOW,
Bury St. Edmunds

BRANCH EVENTS

HERTFORD

Laboratory visit

OVER 100 members and friends of the Hertford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society were guests of Smith & Nephew Research, Ltd, Gilston Park, Harlow, Essex, recently. Although the present house dates only from the middle of the 19th century, a country manor and estate has stood on the site since the 14th century. The current work in the laboratories is concerned with the development of dressings, pressure-sensitive adhesive products and polymer films, and with pharmacological and microbiological screening of new compounds. The tour commenced with the house itself, where the visitors were shown the library. They were then taken to the chemical development laboratory where they were shown equipment used in developing a new drug, and given demonstrations of operations such as photo-bromination and counter-current extraction.

In the biochemistry laboratory they saw a spectro-photo-fluorimeter in use, and radioactive tracer compounds for metabolic investigations. The tour continued through the microbiology, pharmacy, surgical-dressing, instrument-analysis, physics and pilot plant laboratories. A buffet was later provided for the visitors. MR. G. NODEN (programme secretary of the Branch) thanked the company for its hospitality.

FROM APOTHECARY TO PHARMACIST

The Transition in SCOTLAND

T. D. WHITTET, F.P.S.

A SHORT account of pharmacy in Scotland by "Spectator" (1921) was followed by a more comprehensive history by Ferguson (1932) and many notes are given by Comrie (1927). One of the earliest apothecaries in Scotland was Johannes, Royal apothecary to Robert Bruce. Johannes supplied the drugs and spices for embalming the king's body after his death in 1329. From at least James II onwards, Kings of Scotland appear to have had Court apothecaries. In Scotland the apothecary was principally a pharmacist, though he visited patients, prescribed for them and carried out minor surgical operations until the physicians and surgeons managed to prevent those activities. The history of the apothecary in Scotland is closely linked with that of the surgeons. In Edinburgh as early as 1451 a barber named Aitkyne appears to have acted as an apothecary as well as a barber surgeon to the Court (Comrie 1927). In 1505 the chirurgions and barber-chirurgions of the City of Edinburgh were formed by the town council into a deaconry (Guild), among whose powers was to prohibit the performance of surgical operations by any non-member apothecary. The barber-surgeons also had often to contend with persons invading their craft, and in 1575 the provost issued a decree forbidding apothecaries and others who did not belong to the guild from exercising any part of their art. In 1587 an apothecary named Alexander Murdie was fined 40s. for practising surgery by "curing and pensing Mathew Meiche of ane ulcer in his fute." In 1621 James VI decreed that inspectors should be appointed yearly "to have the care and charge to search and try the freshness and sufficiencie of all drugges, wares and medicaments being within whatsumever apothecaries' shoppes within our said burgh of Edinburgh, and gif they be found corrupt and insufficient to destroy the sayme."

A Surgeon's Monopoly

In 1641 the Scottish Parliament passed an Act giving power to the surgeons and barbers of Edinburgh to prosecute all who practised pharmacy and were not Freemen of the Craft. The physicians protested that that gave a monopoly to the surgeons to the detriment of the physicians and "farmatians."



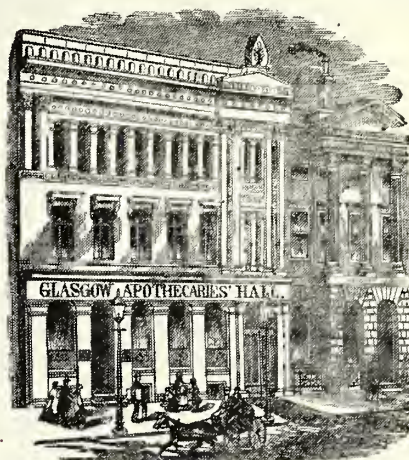
A pharmacy at Dumfries bearing the title Apothecaries' Hall.

(Photo courtesy Duncan Macfarlane
(chief pharmacist, Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary))

GLASGOW Apothecaries' Company,

Wholesale & Export Druggists,

34 VIRGINIA STREET.

*Monthly Price Current,*

7TH JULY 1873,

SUBJECT TO THE FLUCTUATIONS OF THE MARKET.

N.B.—THESE QUOTATIONS DO NOT APPLY TO SMALL QUANTITIES.

Glasgow Apothecaries' Hall—a title-page illustration.

In 1657 an Act of the town council, regulating the practice of apothecaries and surgeon-apothecaries in the burgh of Edinburgh, reaffirmed that no one should be admitted to practise the art of the apothecary unless he had been examined by that body. The decree distinctly stated that there was no intention of forming the apothecaries into a corporation, but that the arrangement was merely made for the improvement of the apothecaries' art and for the good of the people (Comrie, 1927). In 1663, after a meeting of the surgeons and apothecaries, it was decreed that the latter should confine themselves to the supply of medicines for internal use (Ferguson, 1932).

Union and Separation

An Act of 1670 of the Scottish Parliament confirmed all previous privileges to the incorporation of surgeons and barber-surgeons in relation to the practice of pharmacy and joined them with the brotherhood of apothecaries and surgeon-apothecaries in powers to search out and fine irregular practitioners (Comrie, 1927). The union lasted until 1682, when they were again separated legally, though there remained some overlap of activities. For example James Borthwick, whom Guthrie (1961) described as the first surgeon-apothecary in Scotland (1657), directed that



Premises of a Chemist and Druggist in the nineteenth century.

he should be described on his tombstone only as "Pharmacopoeus." Comrie (1927) takes that as evidence that the apothecary's calling was regarded as being of higher standing than the surgeon's.

In 1682 the simple apothecaries (those who did not practise surgery) came under the protection of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh. They tried to gain independence in 1695, praying "that the Pharmacia be kept to his Materia Medica and Dispensatory and the surgeon to his fracture and Luxations, astrology and Dyets of the Moon, as appears by his seal of cause." Despite that appeal pharmacy and surgery were reunited, and the powers of the joint guild were extended to cover the area roughly Fife to Berwick. In the same year the College of Physicians made a declaration adjusting differences between themselves and the surgeon-apothecaries regarding the practice of pharmacy. In 1696 an Act of the town council in favour of the surgeon-apothecaries and apothecaries stated that very few of the old fraternity were then living. Later the same year the council stated that several persons were practising the art of the apothecary and keeping open shop in the Burgh without any warrant. They were forbidden by the council to do so until they had made application to be examined by the visitors of the fraternity (Comrie, 1927). The union with the surgeons lasted until 1778, when the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh was created by a new charter that finally separated them from the apothecaries and barbers.

Druggist-Apothecaries

Towards the end of the eighteenth century druggists appear to have become numerous. They joined with the simple apothecaries in 1778 to form the Society of Druggist-Apothecaries, which was granted a Royal Charter. The charter is now kept at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, headquarters of the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, founded in 1851 as the North British Branch. The Society incorporated and virtually replaced the society of Druggist-Apothecaries. In Scotland the title druggist appears to have been more popular than in England and it is still sometimes used.

In Glasgow the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (now Royal) College was established in 1599 by Royal Charter of James VI. The Faculty controlled the practice of medicine, surgery and pharmacy in the West of Scotland. The following extracts from its charter refer to the practice of pharmacy:—

"Fythlie. That na manir of personis sell onie druggis within the Citie of Glasgow, except the sam be sichtet be the said visitoris, and be William Spang, apothecar, under pane of confiscations of the droggis. Sextlie. That nane sell retoun poison, arsenick or sublimate under the pane of ane hundred merkis, excep onlie the apothecaries quaha sall be bound to tak caution of the byaris, for coist, skait and damage."

The barbers were added in 1602 as a "pendecl of chirurgerie," and they remained members until 1708. In 1654 Mr. Arch Gordon was licensed to practise "pharmacie and medicin" but was forbidden to practise "chirurgerie."

In 1636 the Faculty obtained from the town council a letter of deaconry or seal of cause made out only to the chirurgeons and barbers. The deaconry was ratified by the Scottish Parliament in 1672 in favour of the surgeons, apothecaries and barbers (Comrie, 1927). Gilmour (1924) refers to powers of the Faculty to examine and register "farmatians" (the Scottish phonetic equivalent of the French *pharmacien*) and of inspecting pharmacies, and states that those powers are still possessed by the Faculty (which tactfully neglects them). In 1785 the Faculty established a Licentiatehip, which was confirmed by the Medical Act, 1858, and is still a registrable qualification. The Faculty also confers a Fellowship. In 1910 King Edward VII granted the Faculty the right to add the word "Royal" to its title (Goodall, 1955). The name was changed to the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow in 1962.

Earliest British List

The earliest British price list for drugs was claimed by Eagle (1855) to be that issued by Dr. Gordon for his "apothecarie and chymical shop in New Aberdene" in 1625. As previously mentioned in the present series, John Hester, of Powles Wharfe, London, had, however, issued a broadsheet in about 1585 (Bayles, 1953). Comrie (1927) reported that John Gregory, one of the earliest physicians to Aberdeen Infirmary and later Professor of Medicine at Edinburgh, began his career with his brother as a chemist in Aberdeen, and a Society of Apothecaries, Chemists and Druggists was founded in Aberdeen in 1839, two years before the foundation of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Comrie also reported that, in other parts of Scotland, the surgeon-apothecary, during the course of the seventeenth century, became the type of practitioner who looked after the health of the community, losing all connection with the barber; he also mentions the existence of a druggist's shop in Hamilton run by a Mrs. Johnston, from whom Cullen bought drugs in the mid-eighteenth century.

Thus in Scotland the surgeon-apothecaries may be said to have become general practitioners, as did the English apothecaries, but the "simple" apothecaries united with the druggists to become pharmacists. In Scotland today, therefore, the title apothecary, though seldom used, denotes a practitioner of pharmacy, not a medical practitioner as in England. A wholesale firm, the New Apothecaries' Company of Glasgow (now part of Vestric, Ltd.), had a retail branch until July 1963. Founded in 1824 the business replaced an "old" Apothecaries Company which lasted from 1805 until 1919, when it was taken over by T. & H. Smith, Ltd., and lost its identity. The title "Apothecaries Hall" or "Apothecary Hall" is used for pharmacies in Dumfries, Fort William, Kinross and Larkhall, and there is a company called the Bothwell Apothecaries Co. The term medical hall is also used for several pharmacies in Scotland.

The posts of Surgeon-Apothecary to the Royal Household at Balmoral and Holyroodhouse are also still in existence, but, as in England, the posts are now medical not pharmaceutical.

Gaelic Titles

In the Gaelic language, which is still used in some parts of Scotland, the words *drugaist* or *fearreic chungaidhean* are used for apothecary or pharmacist and *eolas chungaidhean* for pharmacy. The word for drug is *chungaidh leighis*.

BY ANAL OTHER NAME: Bradford Executive Council recently received a letter of protest from a general medical practitioner because a prescription for an anal dilator had been disallowed by the Prescription Pricing Bureau: the Drug Tariff included rectal dilators and the practitioner pointed out that the use of another word of similar, if not exact, meaning did not change the instrument or its function.



CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

Setback for the Society

THE judgment of Mr. Justice Pennicuik in the case *Dickson versus the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain* (see p. 4) is a sharp rebuff to the Council of the Society and will come as a considerable disappointment to most of those members of the Society who attended the famous Albert Hall meeting in July 1965. The judge has ruled that, while it is not outside the Charter objects of Society to consider trading as well as professional aspects of the practice of pharmacy since one must have an effect upon the other, the motion that was the subject of action involved a restraint of trade, bringing it into the field of public policy, which overrides any powers under the Charter. His decision was given, he said, with some reluctance since the Society's counsel had rejected an opportunity of arguing that, though in restraint of trade, the proposed limitation on trading activities in newly opened pharmacies would nevertheless be to the advantage of the public. Whether the Society will be lodging any appeal against the decision is not yet known. While an appeal is possible the subject must be considered still to some extent *sub judice*, and any comment upon it on our part must be regarded as premature and is therefore withheld.

A Call for More Pharmacists in Drugs Control

IN calling for new measures to control the manufacture, sale and use of drugs, the Consumer Council has suggested the mandatory use of pharmacists as what are popularly known as medical representatives and the employment of pharmacists by the Minister of Health to make regular visits to doctors informing them of new drugs and gathering information about side effects encountered in treating patients with them. The Council, in its report (p. 6) refers to the success of the drug industry in selling its wares to doctors as a reason for calling for more rigorous control over the prescribing habits of medical practitioners. The only significant control at present, as the Council points out, is on the excessive prescribing of drugs, and that is applied on a cost control basis, safety not being the major criterion. It believes that visits from qualified pharmacists employed by the Ministry of Health would provide a useful medium of exchange of objective information about drugs.

The mandatory use of pharmacists as representatives

of manufacturers is recommended as a restraint on the promotional activities on drug companies. It is apparently a recognition by the Consumer Council of the special training and experience of pharmacists, though whether it is intended that the pharmacists should act as arbiters or critics of the promotional activities of their employers is not elaborated. The recognition of the special contribution that pharmacists can make to the community is nevertheless to be welcomed, coming as it does from an organisation that appears to have some influence on Government policies.

The Consumer Council is also calling for the Dunlop Committee to be put on a statutory basis and its powers strengthened. In view of the comparative silence in official quarters on the content of its proposed new legislation, it is pertinent to ask on what basis the Council declares "it is clear that the Government intends to do this in its revision of medicines legislation." It would certainly appear that the Consumer Council is able to disseminate more information on the proposed medicines legislation than has been proffered by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, which is still, apparently, unable to release any information for its members, let alone the public, concerning what is, after all, a subject in which members' livelihood is involved. We are also, we must confess, a little perplexed about the recommendation that a statutory safety committee should have consumers upon it "in order to ensure that the consumer's view gets a fair hearing among the many expert opinions that are expressed in and to the committee." And is there not a certain inconsistency in demanding that the "new Dunlop" should have powers to ensure that the consent has been obtained of a patient to his inclusion in a clinical trial while pointing out that that procedure may not always be practical? Of all the Consumer Council's recommendations perhaps the one that would have widest effect is that which suggests Ministers should have the power, pending proceedings for an alleged offence under the general misdescription clause the Council wants included in the new Protection of Consumers (Trade Descriptions) Bill, to apply for an injunction to suppress an advertisement having a generally misleading effect. That would certainly give teeth to any system of control.

Lysergic Acid Limitations

THE banning of retail sales of certain poisons to doctors or veterinary surgeons is amongst the measures introduced by new poisons legislation, effective July 6 (see p. 1). The changes were foreshadowed by a Home Office announcement issued earlier this year (see *C. & D.*, February 5, p. 121).

Of special import are the controls on lysergide and psilocybin. The Poisons Rules now state 'It shall not be lawful to sell or supply lysergide (LSD 25) or its salts or psilocybin,' and go on to list a number of exemptions — for export; by wholesale dealing; to a qualified medical practitioner for the purposes of his profession as such; or to a person in an institution concerned with scientific education or research or chemical analysis for the purposes of that education or research or analysis.

It will be noted that the exceptions do not embrace sales to hospital pharmacists for use in their normal dispensing of prescriptions, but may be said to allow

purchase by a hospital pharmacist who is concerned with chemical analysis for use in that work. Presumably he could also purchase the drugs in the unlikely event that he needed supplies in connection with lectures to his junior staff or the nursing — or even medical — staff. The restriction upon the authority of the hospital pharmacist effected by the new Rules could at first sight cause dismay among those who have campaigned for the recognition of the pharmacist as the expert on

drugs and medicines. However, the potential dangers of the unsupervised use of LSD 25 are unique, and the new legislation, which seems to us to be appropriate, should be regarded as designed—so far as treatments are concerned — to place the responsibility directly on shoulders of the medical practitioner who decides to administer the compounds, and need not be taken as reflecting in any way on the hospital pharmacist's capabilities.

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

A REQUEST by the Northern Ireland Division of the British Medical Association that dispensed medicines should be labelled with the name of the preparation was agreed to by the Council of the Pharmacists Society of Northern Ireland at a meeting in Belfast on June 16. The decision is subject to certain conditions and follows recent discussions between representatives of the two bodies.

Financial Help Delayed

THE SECRETARY (Mr. W. Gorman) pointed out that, apart from an acknowledgement, no reply had yet been received from the Northern Ireland General Health Services Board to the Council's letter of February 28 asking what financial help would be given to contractor pharmacists attending the refresher course in September. He understood that the Board had to obtain the approval of the Ministry of Health and Social Services. When a member asked if it were not too late now for a proprietor pharmacist wishing to attend the course to obtain the services of a locum, the secretary said it would be rather difficult now, and unless the Ministry acted promptly it would be impossible. The urgency of the matter had already been pointed out to the Ministry, but it was agreed to write to the Board again and ask that a reply should be given by June 24.

THE SECRETARY reported that little progress had been made with the new draft regulations, a copy of which had been sent to the Ministry of Education, from whom a reply was awaited. Reference was made to the list of those recently designated Fellows of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and it was agreed to send letters of congratulation to a number of those so honoured.

THE PRESIDENT (Mr. A. T. Hardy) referred to the illness of Mr. Flatley (vice-president) and the good wishes of the Council were sent to him. An application from Miss G. A. Rose for a further year's extension of the C. W. Young scholarship was granted. Dr. J. A. M. Shaw, writing in support of the application, said that delay in the research programme had been caused by lack of animal-testing facilities, but that that shortcoming would shortly be remedied and would allow more rapid progress to be made.

The application of David John Boggs, Nurioota, South Australia, for the restoration of his name to the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists for Northern Ireland was granted.

Future of Pharmaceutical Education

Mr. N. C. Cooper and Dr. R. G. R. Bacon reported on a meeting attended by representatives of the Council and Queen's University. Satisfaction was expressed that the University's representatives held views on the future of pharmaceutical education similar to those of the Council. Reports of the Ethical and Finance Committees were adopted.

Present at the meeting were Messrs. N. A. J. Anderson, W. H. Boyd, H. G. Campbell, N. C. Cooper, R. J. David-

son, H. W. Gamble, J. Gordon, A. T. Hardy, W. T. Hunter, J. Kerr, G. E. McIlhagger, D. Moore, J. Paul, A. Templeton, J. C. Wellwood, R. M. Watson, Drs. R. G. R. Bacon and H. J. Cronhelm.

Earlier THE PRESIDENT had presented certificates of qualification and prizes to candidates successful at the recent examinations. He said that at no stage in their career would they be finished with education, and he advised new pharmacists to take an interest in the activities of the Society in providing a service to the public. Prize-winners were: Council's prize for best Part I student, R. A. Gamble, Lisburn; J. A. M. Shaw prize (pharmacognosy): J. V. Hetherington, Belfast. Associates' Section prize: M. Frazer, Belfast (physics); Miss M. Y. Sherman, Portadown (pharmaceutics). A vote of thanks to the president was proposed by Mr. A. F. Ross.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY

ONLY AN APOTHECARY

From Molière's *Squire Lubberly*

EURASTUS: I believe, sir, you're the doctor that somebody came to talk with from me.

APOTHECARY: No, sir, 'tis not I that am the doctor; that honour doesn't belong to me, I'm only an apothecary, and unworthy apothecary, at your service.

ERASTUS: Is the doctor within then?

APOTHECARY: Yes. He's busy dispatching some sick folks, and I'll go tell him that you are here.

ERASTUS: No, don't stir, I'll wait till he has done. 'Tis to put into his hands a certain relation of ours (whom he has been told of), that seized with a sort of madness, which we should be very glad to have him cured of, before he's married.

APOTHECARY: I know the matter, I know the matter; and I was with him when they spoke to him about this affair. Faith and troth, you could not have applied yourself to a more able physician, he's a man that understands medicine fundamentally as I understand my criss-cross-row; and who, though a body should die for it, would not abate one tittle of the rules of the ancients. Ay, sir, he always follows the great road, the great road, and doesn't go look for noon at four o'clock; and for all the money in the world he would not cure anybody with other medicines than what the faculty prescribes.

ERASTUS: He does very right, a patient should not desire to be cured unless the faculty consents to it.

APOTHECARY: 'Tis not because we are intimate friends that I speak it; but it's a pleasure to be his patient, and I should rather die by his medicines than be cured by those of any other: for whatever happens, a man is certain that things are always regular; and should you die under his direction, your heirs would have nothing to reproach you for.

ERASTUS: That's a mighty comfort to a dead man.

APOTHECARY: To be sure. One would be glad, at least, to die methodically. Besides, he's not one of those doctors that make a market of their patients: he's a man that's expeditious, expeditious, who loves to dispatch his patients; and when they are to die, 'tis done with him the quickest in the world.

ERASTUS: Indeed, there's nothing like going through an affair speedily.

Correct Package Identification

INDUSTRY LEARNS OF SOME EQUIPMENT AIDS

A HALF-DAY conference organised by the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry on the subject, equipment aids in correct package identification, and held on June 21, was attended by about 200 representatives of member companies and machinery manufacturers.

MR. A. A. MALLET (Beecham Research Laboratories), who presided, said that many pharmaceutical companies when ready to modernise found that available equipment was not sufficiently specialised for their needs. He urged the industry to present "a united front" to equipment manufacturers, none of whom would develop specialised machines unless they could depend upon a minimum sale. The present conference was an experiment in finding a way for members of the industry to discuss their problems in the presence of experts.

Theory of Roll-feed Labelling

First speaker was MR. L. N. A. FLOCKHART (Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd.) who outlined the theoretical considerations involved in roll-feed labelling, a technique that calls for a continuous printed web from which the label is cut immediately before being applied to the container. The speaker recalled that, in a recent six-month period, seventeen instances of drug recall in the U.S. had been owing to label mix-ups. The roll-feed technique added to pharmaceutical safety but its use could lead to complacency. There had been occasions on which, for example, a wrong piece had been spliced into a broken web. A process that would ensure that a correct label was placed on the container without introducing a further step in production must be of the greatest interest to all.

A machine manufacturer's view was given by MR. D. A. MILES (Packaging Machinery (Peters), Ltd.) whose company has a licence agreement for roll-feed labellers with the New Jersey Machine Corporation. With cut labels, he said, much money could be spent in examining stocks for incorrect labels. Label mix-ups could occur when the printer cut the sheets, when goods were left in the hopper from a previous production run and from other causes. The answer was to label from a continuous roll. With punched-hole or printed-register marks picked up photo-electrically by the machine it was theoretically possible to prevent mix-ups. Control or batch numbers could be printed as part of the labelling operation, thus eliminating over- or under-coding. Electronic counting made it possible to say how many labels had been issued, how many had been used, and how many should be returned to store. With stacked labels eliminated there was no need for constant machine adjustment.

MR. K. HALL (Tabloid Press, Burroughs Wellcome & Co.) said that the experimental roll-feed labels he had

seen in Britain did not match the standard of those printed in the United States. Experience would show that the labels had to be designed for the process. For example, solid areas had to be kept to a minimum. Gravure methods overcame the problems, but the cost was too high for small batches and punched-hole identification could not be used. There was a future for roll labels in Britain and printers were interested, but it had to be remembered that reel-printing machines could not be used by the printer for the general run of his work.

The application of phosphorescent-ink coding to product identification was discussed by MR. P. HUTCHINSON (Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.) who spoke of problems arising from vaccines and injectables that are indistinguishable in appearance. Filled into single or multi-dose vials, those products required a code mark large in relation to label size. A high proportion of orders were for export, and a single batch might call for many special labels. The problems could be overcome by using, on the vials, phosphor code bars that were transparent, did not disfigure the vial, and when subjected to ultra-violet excitation had a residual flow that could activate a photo-electric cell. The vials were coded immediately after filling, held in a buffer store until tested, then drawn off for labelling and packing. Vials could in that way be identified before the label was applied, and the system could be used even for small quantities.

Coding on Labels

Labels could be coded similarly, giving the advantage that the full face of the label could be used. Broader or longer bars could be used than with printed codes so vials need not be so accurately positioned. To avoid errors it was necessary to print the code at the same time as the product strength, and that was possible on two-colour printing machines. A disadvantage was the extra cost of phosphorescent inks and of replacing ultra-violet lamps, but the technique, in conjunction with roll-feed labelling machines, appeared to have applications for vials.

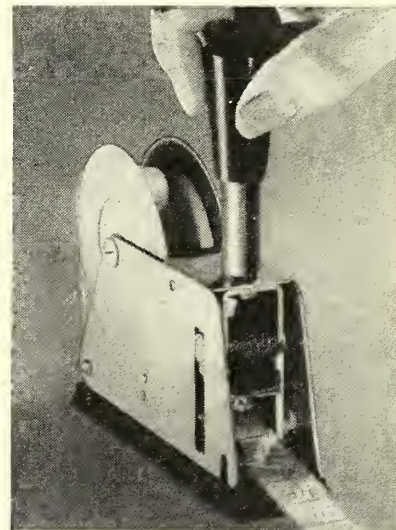
A printed-bar code system used in conjunction with the Hoeka code inspector was described by MR. K. BARNARD (Hoffler & Karg). The system, he said, was based on reading photo-electrically a trinary code of printed bars. Using ten channels and a print area of 24 x 9 mm., 89,000 different codes were possible. The system had already been used for checking leaflets, cartons, labels and collapsible tubes (on tube fillers equipped for print registration) and it was hoped to extend the range to capsules. An advantage of the system was that text and code for each component were on the same printing block. Preliminary experience with the Hoeka system was described by MR. J. B. WYNN (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.). In his department the

system was now in the commissioning stage for labelling and cartoning 5-c.c. and 10-c.c. vials of insulin and biologicals. The new line, with automatic labelling and cartoning in addition to the identification machine, would operate at 90-100 items per minute, replacing two predominantly hand lines operating at 40-50 per minute. Manning had been reduced from eleven on each old line to four or five on the new. To accommodate the code on the cartons and labels fundamental re-designing had been necessary but on the cartons the code went on the flaps. The ground-to-bar colour and reflective properties of the board had to be suitable, and the positional and dimensional accuracy of the code had to be controlled within fine limits. Smaller codes (up to three bars) had been reserved for use later on smaller units (ampoules, for example).

PACKAGING NOTES

Economy with Flexibility.—Flexible containers for bulk transport of commodities such as fertilisers and chemicals are manufactured by Thomas Black & Sons (Greenock), Ltd., Scottish Industrial Estate, Port Glasgow. Produced in Hypalon-coated nylon fabric, each has a cubic capacity based on one ton of sugar. The coating is claimed intensely resistant to abrasion and is flexible at all temperatures, retaining a non-sticky surface in hot conditions and refusing to harden with cold. It incorporates an additive which renders it completely non-toxic. The cylindrical containers can be filled from a hopper under gravity.

Low-priced "Pricer."—What is claimed the lowest priced automatic feed label pricer in the world (selling at 97s. 6d.) has been introduced by



Pricemaster, Ltd., Berther Road, Hornchurch, Essex. Labels are pre-printed with name and address at a fractional cost.

GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS

Information about proprietary products supplied principally on prescription. Reprints on perforated gummed paper for affixing to index cards are obtainable from the Editor. Notes on the products are given on p. 19

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, July 2, 1966

AEROTROL

MANUFACTURER: Abbott Laboratories, Ltd., Queenborough, Kent.

DESCRIPTION: A special formulation of isoprenaline hydrochloride available for oral inhalation from a controlled-dose nebuliser. Each dose provides not more than 0.125 mgm. of isoprenaline.

INDICATIONS: Relief of bronchospasm. May be used in bronchial asthma, acute and chronic bronchitis, tracheobronchitis, pneumonia, or in other respiratory conditions where bronchospasm is a feature.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Coronary thrombosis. Should be used with caution in the presence of hypertension, cardiac diseases, hyperthyroidism.

DOSAGE: *Adults*: One to two controlled-dose inhalations. *Children*: One controlled-dose inhalation.

STORAGE: Should be stored in a cool place.

PACK: Nebuliser of 15 mls.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, July 2, 1966

BETNOVATE-N tulle

MANUFACTURER: Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford Road, Greenford, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Medicated tulle gras dressing impregnated with a bland ointment base containing 0.1 per cent. of betamethasone (as the valerate) and 0.5 per cent. of neomycin sulphate.

INDICATIONS: Gravitational eczema especially when associated with varicose ulceration. Inflammatory skin conditions accompanied by exudation.

METHOD OF USE: Should be applied directly to the wound and covered with a suitable dressing.

NOTES: The possibility of sensitisation reaction to the antibiotic should be borne in mind.

SHELF LIFE: Two years at a temperature not exceeding 20°C. or eighteen months at less than 30°C.

PACK: Tin of ten pieces (4 in. x 4 in.).

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act. (Not prescribable on form EC10.)

FIRST ISSUED: May 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, July 2, 1966

HAELAN and HAE LAN-X preparations

MANUFACTURER: Distal Products, Ltd., Fleming Road, Speke, Liverpool, 24.

DESCRIPTION: Haelan cream and ointment contain 0.0125 per cent. of flurandrenolone and Haelan-X cream and ointment contain 0.05 per cent. of flurandrenolone. The vanishing cream base consists of stearic acid, cetyl alcohol, liquid paraffin, polyoxyl 40 stearate, ethyl parahydroxybenzoate, glycerine and purified water, and is white. The hydrophylic ointment base consists of white beeswax, cetyl alcohol, sorbitan sesquioleate and white petroleum jelly, and is virtually colourless.

INDICATIONS: Haelan cream and ointment are recommended in dermatological disorders responding to corticosteroids, particularly those requiring prolonged application, and for chronic states. Haelan-X cream and ointment are recommended for initial treatment of more severe dermatoses.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Presence of tuberculosis of the skin; sensitisation to the product.

METHOD OF USE: For moist weeping lesions, the cream is indicated, and for dry scaly lesions, the ointment. In either case the product should be applied two or three times a day.

PRECAUTIONS: Should not be used in or near the eyes. Care must be taken in patients with bacterial or fungal infections of the skin.

STORAGE: Should be stored in a cool place.

PACKS: Haelan cream and ointment (0.0125 per cent.) in 60 gm. tubes. Haelan-X cream and ointment (0.05 per cent.) in 15-gm. tubes.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: June 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, July 2, 1966

CARDAMIST aerosol

MANUFACTURER: Nicholas Laboratories Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks.

DESCRIPTION: Pressurised aerosol spray containing in each 1 ml. of solution 0.13 mgm. of glyceryl trinitrate in propylene glycol. Each metered dose contains 0.013 mgm. of glyceryl trinitrate.

INDICATIONS: Rapid relief of the acute anginal syndrome and prevention of anginal seizure (in adults only).

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Should be used with caution in patients with marked anaemia, increased intra-ocular or intra-cranial pressure. Should not be administered to the rare person who manifests idiosyncrasy, especially of a syncopal nature.

DOSAGE: One inhalation at the first sign of an attack or before activities known by experience to precipitate attacks. If relief is not obtained within one minute further inhalations may be administered.

SIDE EFFECTS: As with all nitrates, headache may occur.

PACK: Aerosol unit with green-coloured folding mouthpiece, containing 10 mls. of solution equivalent to 200 doses.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.7. Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: June 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, July 2, 1966

SOLACEN capsules

MANUFACTURER: Wallace Laboratories, Wear Bay Road, Folkestone, Kent.

DESCRIPTION: Yellow gelatin capsules each containing 350 mgm. of tybamate.

INDICATIONS: Symptomatic treatment of all psychoneuroses (including, besides anxiety and tension, all the other symptoms, restlessness, insomnia, mental rigidity and hyperemotionality).

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Not recommended for use in pregnancy.

DOSAGE: One capsule should be taken three times a day and one at night. The dose may be adjusted to six a day if necessary.

PRECAUTIONS: Should be taken with caution when other psycholeptic or depressant drugs are being administered, or when being given to patients with a known convulsive diathesis. Prolonged administration should be accompanied by periodic renal, hepatic and haemopoietic measurements.

PACKS: Amber screw-capped bottles containing fifty and 250 capsules.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Treat as P.I., S.4B.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1966.

PLACING ON C. & D. TABLET AND CAPSULE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE: E2, 28/32, H, Ob, —, —, 346/—, Solacen.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, July 2, 1966

ULTRALANUM PLAIN ointment ULTRALANUM ointment

MANUFACTURER: Schering, A.G., Berlin, Mullerstrasse 170, Berlin, 65, Germany. DISTRIBUTOR: Pharmethicals (London), Ltd., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

DESCRIPTION: Ultralanum plain, ointment containing 0.25 per cent. fluocortolone and 0.25 per cent. fluocortolone caproate. Ultralanum, as Ultralanum plain with the addition of 2.5 per cent. of clemizole hexachlorophane for use when an antibacterial effect is required.

INDICATIONS: Dermatoses, eczemas, psoriasis, etc. Conditions usually treated with topical corticoids.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Tubercular and syphilitic lesions.

METHOD OF USE: The ointments should be applied twice daily initially, once daily for maintenance therapy.

PRECAUTIONS: When treating extensive lesions by the occlusive method the customary precautions for all topical corticoids should be observed.

STORAGE: In a cool, dry place.

PACKS: Tubes of 10 gm. and 30 gm.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: June 1966.

"C. & D." TABLET AND CAPSULE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE**Products changed in appearance****FOLAEMIN**

tablets: F8, 14/32, C, R, Cv/Cv, —, 187/-.

NORFLEX

tablets: White, 11/32, P, R, Cv/Cv, —, 187/343.

NORGESIC

tablets: White, 16/32, P, R, Cv/Cv, —, 187/338.

PENTOXYLON

tablets: G8, 10/32, P, R, Cv/Cv, —, 187/345.

RAUWILOID

tablets: E3, 10/32, P, R, Cv/Cv, —, 187/340.

RAUWILOID + VERILOID

tablets: G8, 10/32, P, R, Cv/Cv, —, 187/337.

THEODROX

tablets: White, 15/32, P, R, Cv/Cv, —, 187/344.

THEODROX + PHENOBARBITONE

tablets: C3, 15/32, P, R, Cv/Cv, —, 187/341.

TITRALAC

tablets: White, 14/32, P, R, Cv/Cv, —, 187/342.

PEN-VEE-DURAL

tablets: White, 13/32, P, R, Cv/Cv, —, M/H.

PENIDURAL

tablets: G7, 14/32, P, R, F/F, B2, 236/236.

ETHOBAL

tablets: G5, 13/32, P, R, Cv/Cv, —, M/H.

New products**SOBA**

tablets: A7, 18/32, C, R, Cv/Cv, —, —.

SOLACEN

capsules: E2, 28/32, H, Ob, —, —, 346/-.

ZYLORIC

tablets: White, 12/32, P, R, Cv/Cv, —, 339/-.

Additions to table of markings

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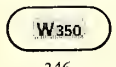
343



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NEW BOOKS

The Drugs You Take

S. BRADSHAW, M.B., CH.B. *Hutchinson & Co. (Publishers) Ltd.*, 178 Great Portland Street, London, W.1. 8½ x 5½ in. Pp. 224. 30s.

"A PLAIN man's guide to patent medicines" reads the subtitle, summing up both the author's intention in writing the book and what he has achieved. Dr. Bradshaw's qualifications for the task are ten years in clinical practice, six years as a medical adviser in the pharmaceutical industry and seven years as a consultant to pharmaceutical companies and advertising agencies, so he is well able when looking at the outpourings of the "patent" medicine industry, to see its problems and virtues as well as its vices. He begins by describing "typical" manufacturing set-ups — from the giant producing also "ethical" drugs down to the two-roomed family concern. He follows that, in the main part of the book, with a survey of preparations offered for the alleviation of those common ailments that members of the public believe themselves able to diagnose and treat without taking professional advice. No product is described by trade name, but the possible ingredients are listed and their value or otherwise, in the treatment of each condition, is discussed. Having set out to "fill a gap" in the written advice available to the public, the author has given also a professional opinion on many "ailments" that are the subject of everyday requests in the pharmacy — body odour, bad breath, overweight, for example — and in which few pharmacists have themselves had any formal training.

Dr. Bradshaw goes on to consider "patent" medicine advertising. He is at pains to show that doctors need an industry catering for home self-treatment, though arguing also that industry needs more medical advice to make its products more effective. Were such improved products available, he suggests, doctors should recommend advertised medicines, contending that the public will continue to use

them and so should be told which are suitable and which are not. Dr. Bradshaw calls for the setting up of an independent body — an "advertising opposite number of the Dunlop Committee" — charged with continually surveying the field of "patent" medicine advertising, and with the power to impose penalties for contraventions of an agreed code. General-practice pharmacists are referred to by the author as "on the whole . . . a very useful, conscientious, but misunderstood body of men." Unfortunately they seem to be misunderstood also by Dr. Bradshaw for, while endowing almost every doctor with ever-up-to-date knowledge and ideas, he accuses a "great many pharmacists" of "wanting to keep the general public in ignorance of almost anything concerning drugs." That is probably the very reverse of the true situation, for it is in the pharmacist's interest that self-medication by the public should have a sound basis. Books such as this have a value if they bring the public to recognise that there is more to a box of tablets than appears from a television commercial, for people are then the more likely, at the time of purchase, to seek professional advice on the merits of a product and its suitability for a proposed treatment. And though Dr. Bradshaw holds that doctors cannot "opt out of" such an important sphere, they cannot hope to offer a course of lectures to every patient, and it will thus be to pharmacists that most day-to-day inquiries are directed. That view, if correct, requires from the pharmacist as much interest as the doctor in enlightened self-medication. In his preface Dr. Bradshaw hopes his book "may interest and instruct, and . . . that it will prove a lot easier and quicker to read than it was to write." It will do all those things.

Any Business Questions?

We wish to increase the share capital in our Company. How can that be done?

In most companies only the amount of the capital is stated in the memorandum and its division into classes is set out in the articles. It is necessary that the articles shall confer on the company power to increase the capital, and if that power is not taken, the articles will require alteration to permit it. That requires a special resolution. Otherwise the capital can be increased in the manner provided by the memorandum and articles (normally a special resolution is required). It is then necessary to file copies of the resolution with the Registrar of Companies and to file a statement of increased capital, which requires the payment of additional capital duty and further stamp duty on the memorandum. When the new shares are issued a return of allotments will also require to be filed.

I am aged sixty-five and have been drawing, during our financial year ended January 31, 1966, a pension since August. My wife and I are both working directors. She draws pension in her own right, being aged seventy. It was our intention for me to draw £5 per week and for my wife to have any profits as wages for herself. On our profit-and-loss account just received, our accountants have put our profits (£1,654), as "directors' salaries". That means I must pay back the pension I have drawn. We like our auditors, and have always stated that we would not ask for anything that is not legal. If I must not draw pension, well and good, but I do find some difficulty in agreeing that, if I draw £5 wages and my wife the rest as her wages, what they say in this matter is correct.

No doubt your accountants acted with the best intentions in debiting the balance of profits to directors' salaries, and indeed that is normally the best course in order to obtain the benefit of earned-income relief. You do not say in your inquiry whether your accountants have distinguished between the amounts of directors' salaries relating to yourself and to your wife. It certainly seems a little extraordinary that, as appears to be the case, they did not discuss the matter with you before taking action. What the directors' salaries are to be is a matter for the board of directors, and if the company votes you £5 per week and your wife the balance that is all that is necessary. Your suggestion here seems perfectly reasonable, and there is certainly no legal reason why you should not do as you wish in this matter. In all the circumstances it is suggested that you take the matter up with your accountants

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, JUNE 29: Trade continued slow in all sections during the week with buyers still reluctant to accept quotations on a c.i.f. basis while the seamen remained on strike.

Dearer for shipment were Kobé AGAR by one shilling per lb., and Alleppy green CARDAMOMS by 4s. per lb., at 21s. 6d. with prime seeds one shilling up. Holders of Chinese MENTHOL wanted 2s. per lb. more than in the previous week for duty-paid material, even so it was one shilling per lb. under the price of Brazilian. East Indian NUTMEGS were a little easier for shipment. In AROMATIC SEEDS. Moroccan CORIANDER was still not available on the spot but new crop was quoted at 72s. 6d. per cwt., for shipment. In BALSAMS, CÔPAIBA forward and PERU on the spot, were easier. GENTIAN was up by 5s. per cwt. and STYRAX by one shilling per lb., with origin reported sold out. Quotations were received for Indian VALERIAN after an absence of several months. Shipments of Tinnevely SENNA from Tuticorin during May were as follows:—

	U.K.	U.S.	EUROPE
SENNA	tons	tons	tons
LEAVES ...	7	18	113
PODS ...	1	—	2

Most price changes in ESSENTIAL OILS were in a downward direction. Chinese EUCALYPTUS was one shilling per kilo lower and PEPPERMINT three-pence per lb. lower. LEMONGRASS was down by one shilling per kilo in both spot and forward positions. PALMAROSA was 10s. per kilo cheaper at 145s. whilst East Indian SANDALWOOD at 100s. per lb. c.i.f., was 8s. less than previously.

Following the price rise of BORAX in the United States due at the beginning of July, the United Kingdom price is to be raised on July 24 by £2 per ton for the technical and B.P. qualities; the anhydrous is being raised by £2. 10s. per ton.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Where material is of foreign origin prices given below may be subject to import surcharge

ACETANILIDE. — Crystals, one-cwt. lots, 3s. 6d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 3s. 5d.

ADRENALINE.—(Per gm.). Synthetic B.P., 1-kilo lots, 1s.; 500 gm. is 1s. 2d. ACID TARTRATE, B.P., 1 kilo, 8½d.; 500 gm., 10d.

ALON. — Micro-crystalline, 14-lb. lots, 34s. per lb.

ALUMINIUM CHLORIDE.—Pure, in 50-kilo kegs, 6s. 1d. per kilo.

AMINACRINE HYDROCHLORIDE. — B.P. is £24 per kilo.

ANTIMONY SALTS.—TRICHLORIDE, SOL., B.P.C., 1934, carboys, 6s. 1d. per kilo; FLAKE, 14s. 4d. per kilo.

BACITRACIN.—Sterile topical is 53s. per mega unit for 25 m.u.

BARIUM SULPHATE. — B.P., 50-kilo lots 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9½d. as to package; 250-kilos from 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 5d.

BRUCINE.—In 1,000-oz lots, ALKALOID is 30s. per oz. and SULPHATE, 25s. per oz.

CAFFEINE.—HYDRATE in 50-kilo lots and over, 28s. 1d. per kilo; CITRATE, 20s. 11d.

CALAMINE. — 50-kilo lots, 4s. 3½d. per kilo; 1,000 kilo, 4s. 2½d. kilo.

CANTHARIDIN. — Per oz. 327s. 6d. for 4-oz. lots.

CARMINE.—One-cwt. lots are quoted at 180s. per lb.

CHARCOAL. — Medicinal activated, B.P.C. in 1-cwt. lots, £22 10s. per cwt.

CHLORAL HYDRATE. — One-cwt. lots quoted at 4s. 3d. per lb.

CHLOROCRESOL.—Pharmaceutical quality, 7s. 7d. per lb. (1-cwt. lots).

CHLOROFORM. — 35-litre lots in winchesters, B.P., 11s. 5½d. per litre; in drums, 10s. 7d.; 175-litre lots, 11s. and 10s. 1½d.

CHLOROPHYLL. — Water-soluble, 100 per cent. (medicinal grade), 250s. per lb.; oil soluble, 25s. per lb.

CHLOROXYLENOL. — B.P.C., 5s. 3d. per lb. for 5-cwt. lots; 5s. 1d. per lb. for 1-ton lots.

CITRATES.—(Per kilo):—

	50 kilos	250 kilos	1,000 kilos
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
SODIUM ...	5 4	4 10	4 8
POTASSIUM ...	5 7	5 1	4 11
IRON AND AMMONIUM	9 8	9 4	9 1

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Home-trade:—One-ton lots, 241s. per cwt.; 10-cwt., 242s.; 5.9 cwt., 243s.; 2.4-cwt., 244s.; 1-cwt., 245s. (If supplied in bags deduct 1s.)

CREOSOTE.—B.P.C., 1959, ex beechwood, 100 kilos, 16s. 6d. per kilo; 500 kilos, 16s.

CRESOL.—B.P. quality, 7s. 9d. per gall. in 5-gall. lots.

EMETINE. — One-kilo lots HYDROCHLORIDE., 11,431s. per kilo.

EPHEDRINE.—ALKALOID nominally 6s. 9d. per oz.; SULPHATE, 5s. 9d. and HYDROCHLORIDE, 4s. 9d. per oz.; METHYL EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE, 388s. kilo.

ETHER. — Per lb. in winchesters; B.P. TECHNICAL, B.S.S., 5-cwt. 2s. 9d.; (4s. 4d. per litre). In drums the price is 2s. 1d. per lb. ANÆSTHETIC, B.P., 6-cwt., 3s. 11½d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 7½d.

FORMALDEHYDE.—B.P. solutions, 5-drum lots, 710s. per ton, delivered.

GLUCOSE. — MONOHYDRATE, B.P., powder 72s. 6d. per cwt., delivered in 1-ton lots; ANHYDROUS, 134s. LIQUID, 43° Baumé, 54s. to 56s. per cwt. for 5-drum lots according to district.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES. — Per kilo in 50-kilo lots: CALCIUM, B.P.C., 28s. 2d.; IRON, 33s. 7d.; MANGANESE, N.F.X., 49s. 7d.; POTASSIUM, 50 per cent., B.P.C., 8s. 6d.; SODIUM, 50 per cent., B.P.C., 5s. 11d. and powder, B.P.C. 1949. 18s. 8d.; GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC ACID, 200 per cent., 10s. 8d.

GLYCERIN.—Chemically pure, B.P. (per cwt.).

	Over 25 tons	5 tons and under 25 tons	1 ton and under 5 tons	Under 1 ton
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
TANK WAGONS				
10-14 tons	186 0	—	—	—
5-10 tons	187 6	189 6	—	—
DRUMS				
5 cwt.	190 0	192 0	195 0	201 0
22 cwt.	193 0	195 0	198 0	204 0
TINS				
56 lb.	197 0	199 0	202 0	208 0
28 lb.	219 0	221 0	226 0	235 0
14 lb.	223 0	225 0	230 0	239 0

Minimum delivery 2½ cwt. Drums charged and returnable. Tins and cases free. Minimum terms for technical grade glycerin s.g. 1.2627 are 181s. per cwt. for lots of over 25 tons in bulk deliveries of 10-14 tons.

GUAIACOLS. — LIQUID, B.P.C., 16s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; CRYSTALS, 15s. 9d.; CARBONATE, 18s.

HOMATROPINE. — 16-oz. lots (per oz.); ALKALOID, 30s. 6d.; HYDROBROMIDE, 24s. 6d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 28s. 6d.; METHYLBROMIDE, 25s. 6d. 7-oz. rates are 1s. 6d. per oz. above those rates.

HYOSCYAMINE SULPHATE. — Per kilo, 1,400s.

IODOFORM.—Powder (per kilo), 55s. 3d. in 50-kilo lots; less than 50 kilos, 56s. 9d. Crystals are 6s. 6d. per kilo more.

IRON SALTS.—AMMONIUM CITRATE, 250-kilos, 9s. 4d. kilo; CARBONATE (SACCHARATED), B.P.C., 1949, 28-lb., 3s. 3d. lb.; 1-cwt., 3s. lb.; GLUCONATE, B.P.C., 4s. 9d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots; OXIDE RED PRECIPITATED, B.P.C., 1949, 50-kilos, 7s. 4d. per kilo; PHOSPHATE, B.P.C., 7s. 7d. per kilo; —QUININE CITRATE, 6s. per oz. in 100-oz. tin, nominal; SUBCARBONATE, 100-kilos, 6s. 0½d. per kilo; SULPHATE, B.P., crystals 1-cwt. 70s. per cwt.; 5-cwt. 65s. per cwt.; granular, 2s. 6d. per cwt. extra; exsiccated, 1-cwt., 126s., 5-cwt., 121s. per cwt.

ISOPRENALINE SULPHATE. — 5-kilos, 330s. per kilo.

KAOLIN. — Light, 500 kilos, 1s. 2d. per kilo and 1,000 kilos, 1s. 1½d.

LACTOSE. — B.P. in 1-ton lots packed in 1-cwt. paper-lined sacks, £129 10s. per ton delivered in the United Kingdom.

MERCUROCHROME. — 250-gm. lots are 147s. per kilo; 1-kilo, 127s.

MERSALYL. — ACID, 250s. per kilo; SODIUM, 340s.

METHYL SALICYLATE. — Five-ton lots 3s. 2d. per lb.; 1-ton, 3s. 2½d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 3d.; 5-cwt., 3s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 3s. 8d.

NEOMYCIN. — SULPHATE, B.P., 590s. per kilo; 5-kilos, 550s. per kilo.

OESTRADIOL. — MONOBENZOATE, 14s. 6d. per gm.

PARALDEHYDE. — B.P. in 12-winchester lots, 2s. 10d. per lb. (6s. 3d. kilo); 10-gall. carboys, 2s. 4d.

PENICILLIN. — SODIUM, POTASSIUM or PROCAINE, 2.25d. per mega for 5,000 mcgms.

PHYSOSTIGMINE.—Per oz. for 4-oz. lots; ALKALOID, 524s.; SALICYLATE, 354s.; SULPHATE, 453s.

PIPERAZINE. — Less than 50 kilos are: ADIPATE, 10s. 3d. per kilo; CITRATE, 18s. 6d.; HEXAHYDRATE, 13s. 3d.; PHOSPHATE, 20s. 6d.; TARTRATE, 19s. 6d.

SACCHARIN. — B.P. powder, 1 lb. and over, 15s. 6d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, B.P., 14s.

STREPTOMYCIN. — BASE or SULPHATE, 2.85d. per gm.

TALC. — B.P.C. in 1-ton lots is quoted at 1s. 2d. per lb.

THYMOL.—One-cwt. lots are 11s. 3d. per lb.

ZINC CARBONATE. — 25-kilo lots, 4s. 7d. per kilo.

ZINC CHLORIDE. — B.P.C. 1954, cake, 15s. 5d. per kilo; sticks, 17s. 3d.

ZINC OXIDE.—Two-ton lots, B.P. grade, are now £131 10s. per ton; 1 ton, £132 10s.

ZINC PEROXIDE. — One-cwt. lots of B.P., 5s. 3d. per lb.

ZINC SULPHATE.—B.P., 50 kilos, 3s. 6½d.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot, Spanish *napellus*, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

AGAR. — Kobé No. 1, 21s. 6d. per lb. in bond; shipment, 27s. 6d., c.i.f.

ALOE. — (Per cwt.). Cape primes, spot, 245s.; shipment, 240s., c.i.f. and Curaçao, 270s. spot shipment, 265s., c.i.f.

ANISE. — Chinese STAR, 150s. per cwt. spot, duty paid; f.a.q. for shipment, 120s., c.i.f.

ANNATTO. — Madras, f.a.q. seed, spot, 255s. per cwt.

BALSAMS. — (Per lb.): CANADA: Shipment, 27s. 6d., c.i.f.; no spot. COPAIBA: B.P.C., spot, 13s.; shipment, 10s., c.i.f.; PERU, 16s. 6d., spot; shipment, 14s. 6d., c.i.f.; TOLU: B.P., from 12s. 6d.

BELLADONNA. — LEAVES, 6s. per lb., spot; shipment, 5s. 6d. c.i.f. HERB, 4s., spot. ROOT, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

BENZOLIN. — Sumatra block, spot from £20 to 40 per cwt. as to quality.

BUCHU. Spot, 8s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 8s., c.i.f.

CALUMBA. — Mozambique root, 125s. per cwt. spot.

CARDAMOM. — (Per lb.). Alleppy greens, 32s. 6d., spot and 21s. 6d., c.i.f. Prime seed for shipment, 32s., c.i.f.

CASCARA. — Spot, 245s. per cwt.; shipment, 245s., c.i.f., nominal.

CASSIA. — *Lignea*, whole for shipment, 230s. cwt., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILE. — Belgian flowers, 15s. to 16s. per lb., spot; German type, 7s. 6d.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 2s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 4d., c.i.f.

CHILLIES. — Zanzibar, spot, 380s. per cwt.; shipment, 330s., c.i.f.; Mombasa, 485s., spot; shipment, 425s.

CINNAMON. — BARK, Seychelles, 140s. cwt. spot; shipment, 110s., c.i.f.; QUILLS Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.); Five O's, 10s. 6d.; two O's, 10s.; seconds, 8s. 6d.; quillings, 5s. 4d.; chips, 1s. 9d.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar, standard grade, spot quoted at 2s. 10½d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 7½d. c.i.f.

COCILLANA. — Bark, 3s. 3d. per lb. nominal. No shipment offers.

COLOCYNTH PULP. — Spot offered at 4s. 3d. per lb., shipment, 4s. c.i.f.

DANDELION. — ROOT is 165s. per cwt., spot.

ELEMI. — Spot, 1s. 7d. per lb.; shipment, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

ERGOT. — Portuguese—Spanish, spot, 12s. per lb.; shipment, 11s. 6d., c.i.f., nominal. Continental, 9s., spot.

GENTIAN. — Root, 190s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 190s., c.i.f.

GINGER. — (Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 87s. 6d., spot, 70s., c.i.f.; peeled, 200s., spot, 170s., c.i.f. African, spot, 240s., shipment, 215s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 300s., shipment, 250s., c.i.f.; Cochinchina, spot, 245s.; shipment, 185s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA. — Kordofan cleaned sorts, 170s. per cwt., spot; shipment, 157s. c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.). Australian light amber, spot, 120s. to 125s.; and medium amber, 110s. to 115s. Argentine, 125s. to 130s.; Canadian, 175s. to 180s.; Mexican spot, 110s. to 115s.

IPECACUANHA. — Matto Grosso for shipment, 53s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 56s. Costa Rican, 76s., spot; shipment, 70s., c.i.f. Colombian, spot, 58s. 6d. nominal; shipment, 57s. 6d.

JALAP. — Mexican whole bulbs, 4s. 6d. per lb. on spot; shipment, 4s. 3d. c.i.f. Brazilian, 1s. 10d. per lb. spot, nominal.

KARAYA. — No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS. — West African halves are nominally 9d. per lb. on the spot; Shipment, 8d. c.i.f.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS, B.P., is from 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 8d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 7½d.

LIME FLOWERS. — Spot short at 2s. 2d. per lb.

LOBELIA. — Dutch on the spot, 4s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 6d. c.i.f. American, 13s. per lb. spot.

LYCOPODIUM. — Indian triple-sifted, 8s. 6d. per lb., spot.

MACE. — Whole No. 1, 15s. per lb., f.o.b. for forward delivery.

MENTHOL. — (Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 33s., c.i.f.; spot, 38s. duty paid, Brazilian for shipment, 37s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 39s., duty paid.

MERCURY. — Spot £120 per flask of 76-lb. nominal, ex warehouse, shipment £115-£120, c.i.f., Europe.

NUX VOMICA. — Cochinchina, 110s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 80s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak, 3s. 10d. lb., spot; shipment, 3s. 5½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 4d., spot nominal; shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot not available shipment, 320s. cwt. c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM. — Spot per cwt.: *Emodi* 210s., spot; shipment, 185s., c.i.f.

QUILLARIA. — Spot 180s. per cwt., shipment; 175s., c.i.f.

RHUBARB. — Various grades offered at from 5s. to 15s. per lb.

SAFFRON. — Mancha superior, spot, 750s. per lb.; Rio, 720s.

SARSAPILLA. — Jamaican native red, spot, 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 3d. c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (per cwt.). ANISE. — Spanish, 240s.; Turkish, 185s., duty paid. CARAWAY. — Dutch, 162s. spot. CELERY. — Indian, 170s. spot; afloat, 150s., c.i.f.; July-August shipment (new crop), 132s., c.i.f. CORIANDER. — Rumanian whole seed, 75s.; split seeds, 70s.; both duty paid; Moroccan new crop for shipment, 72s., c.i.f. CUMIN. — Spot, Cyprian, 315s.; Syrian, 295s., in bond; shipment, Cyprian, 250s., c.i.f.; Iranian, 220s.; Indian, 240s., c.i.f. DILL. — Indian quoted at 130s. spot; shipment, 89s., c.i.f. FENNEL. — Chinese, 125s., duty paid. Indian, 145s.; shipment, Chinese, 112s., c.i.f.; Indian, 115s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK. — Moroccan on spot, 67s. 6d., duty paid; shipment now quoted at 62s. 6d., c.i.f. MUSTARD. — English, poor quality offering at 72s. 6d., good quality, 98s. to 100s.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevely LEAVES spot; Prime No. 1, 2s. 3d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 1d. Shipment: No. 3, 11d., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevely hand-picked virtually unobtainable on spot; manufacturing, 1s. 0½d. shipment, 11d., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: Hand-picked spot, 5s. 3d. to 7s.; manufacturing, forward, 2s. 1½d.; c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 6d.

STYRAX. — Spot, 25s. per lb.; shipment cleared.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger quoted at 120s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 85s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT. — Indian, spot nominally 500s. per cwt.; shipment, 300s., c.i.f. Continental root, 550s. nominal spot; no shipment offers.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES' — Dar-es-Salaam, 445s., shipment, 427s. 6d., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 410s., in bond nominal; shipment, 390s., c.i.f., nominal. CANDELLILLA, spot, 465.; forward, 460s., landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 275s.; shipment, 250s., c.i.f.; prime yellow spot, 555s.; shipment, 445s., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND. — Spanish sweet oil is 6s. 9d. per lb. spot.

ANISE. — Chinese, 9s. 4d., spot, shipment, 8s. 11d., c.i.f.

BAY. — From 41s. 6d. lb on the spot.

BIRCH TAR. — Rectified 10s. per lb. on the spot.

CAMPOR. WHITE. — Chinese for shipment, 4s. 4d., c.i.f., per kilo; spot, 2s. 6d. lb., duty paid.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 4s. 3d.; shipment, 3s. 10½d. per lb., c.i.f.; Formosan, 4s. 7½d. in bond and 4s. 10½d., c.i.f. Chinese, 4s. 2d. in bond; 4s. 2d., c.i.f.

CLOVE. — Madagascar leaf for shipment, 6s. 1½d., c.i.f., spot, 6s. 3d., in bond. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud oil, ENGLISH, B.P., 26s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

CORIANDER. — From 40s. per lb. spot.

CUBEB. — Spot supplies of imported are 86s. per lb.

DILL. — Imported from 36s. per lb., spot.

EUCALYPTUS. — Chinese, 80-85 per cent., 10s. per kilo spot; shipment, 9s. 1½d., c.i.f. Portuguese 70-75 per cent., 5s. 7d. per lb.

FENNEL. — Spanish sweet, 16s. per lb., duty paid.

LAVANDIN. — From 28s. to 32s. 6d. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER. — French from 40s. to 60s. per lb. as to quality.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot, 24s. 6d. per kilo; shipment, 22s., c.i.f.

NUTMEG. — East Indian B.P. oil is about 73s. per lb. English distilled, 110s.

ORANGE. — Cold-pressed sweet oil, 4s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.; Spanish, 16s.

PALMAROSA. — Shipment, 145s. per kilo, c.i.f.; spot nominal.

PATCHOULI. — Spot 110s., duty paid; shipment, 100s. per lb., c.i.f.

PENNYROYAL. — Spot, 15s. per lb. duty paid; forward shipment offers at 17s., duty paid.

PEPPERMINT. — (Per lb.). *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment, 13s., c.i.f.; spot, 12s. 9d. Brazilian for shipment, 12s. 10½d., c.i.f.; spot, 13s. 3d. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 72s.; forward shipment, 82s. 6d. American from 39s. to 49s., as to source.

SAGE. — Spanish, 22s. per lb.; Dalmatian, 26s.

SANDALWOOD. — Mysore, spot, 108s. per lb. East Indian for shipment, 100s., c.i.f.

SPEARMINT. — American oil on the spot, 45s. to 65s. per lb. Chinese, 75s. per kilo, c.i.f.

TANGERINE. — Sicilian best quality about 40s. per lb.

THYME. — Red, 29s. 6d. per lb. for 45-50 per cent., duty paid.

VETIVERT. — Bourbon, spot, 85s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG. — Best oil quoted about 135s.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK JUNE 28: The price of NICOTINIC ACID is reported firmer with N.F. grade material said to be selling up to \$3 a kilo against 2'60 previously. PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE is lower at \$32 a kilo (down \$3). Some BALSAMS moved lower with COPAIBA dipping 15 cents to \$1'35 a lb. and the PERU falling 35 cents to \$2. Lower per lb. among ESSENTIAL OILS are NATURAL PEPPERMINT at \$6'35 (down 15 cents); ROSEMARY, \$1'50 (5 cents); NUTMEG, \$9 (50 cents); SPEARMINT, \$8'50 (50 cents); PATCHOULI, \$16 (\$1) and EAST INDIAN SANDALWOOD, \$17 (50 cents).

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," June 15, No. 4581

For perfumes (3)

DOWN TOWN, 883,829, by Goslitski Cosmetics and Perfumeries, Ltd., London, E.3.
FABRIQUE D'OR, 887,863, by Charles Harold Dawson, London, E.3.

For non-medicated preparations for the hair (3)

ROJA-PLIS, B886,612, by Laboratories Roja, Nanterre, (Seine), France.

For preparations for curling and waving the hair (3)

Device with words CURLER TWINK, 883,031, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.

For non-medicated toilet preparations for use in styling, cutting, setting and controlling the hair (3)

DEP, 886,679, by Dep Corporation, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions and dentifrices (3)

VIONELL, 886,766, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhine, Germany.

For perfumes, toilet waters, cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations, soaps and preparations for the hair (3)

FIDELITY, 888,050, SO OFTEN, B888,051, SO NEAR, 888,055, by Beauty Counselors of London, Ltd., Newhaven, Sussex.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations and cosmetics (3)

LORILU, 889,312, by Italian Labs., Ltd., London, W.1.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations and cosmetic preparations, all for the skin, nails, eyes and hair (3)

Ovation, 889,260, by Ovation Cosmetics, Inc., Woodland Hills, California, 91364, U.S.A.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils, and detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes); and cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations (3) and for disinfectants (5)

JUNOLA, 889,469-70, by Gerard Brothers, Ltd., Nottingham.

For non-medicated toilet preparations and soaps (3) for pharmaceutical and sanitary preparations and substances, but not including medicated confectionery (5) and for teats, feeding bottles, baby soothers (10)

MAWS, 889,493-95, by Maws Pharmacy Supplies, Ltd., Barnet, Herts.

For shaving preparations, after shave lotions, soaps, and suntan oils and suntan lotions, all being cosmetic preparations or non-medicated toilet preparations (3) and for deodorants (5)

NOXZEMA, 887,204-05, by Noxzema Chemical Co., Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

For all goods (5)

Device with letters and words MCK MCKESSON & ROBBINS, B860,890, by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations (5)

Device, 873,565, by Taisho Pharmaceutical, K.K., Tokyo, Japan.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

Device with letter and word, P PHARMAX, 875,010, by Pharmax, Ltd., Crayford, nr. Dartford, Kent.

For medicinal products and preparations, all consisting wholly or principally of oils (5)

Device with words SHIKOYU LION & TIGER OIL, 873,921, by Imada Pharmaceutical Co., Hong Kong.

For pharmaceutical substances and dietetic foods, all containing vitamins (5)

SANATOGEN JUNIOR VITAMINS, 876,040, by Fison's Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.

For laxatives for human use (5)

LAXSANOS, 885,084, by Inter-Alia Pharmaceutical Services, Ltd., London, E.12.

For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; sanitary substances (5)

NO-PUPEX, 880,659, by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For medical, pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and products (5)

PARVITOL, 881,295, by Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants.

For infants', invalids' and dietetic foods, medicated beverages and medicated confectionery (5)

RIBENA PURPLE COW, 887,049, by Beecham Group, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For deodorants, anti-perspirants, antiseptics, medicated powders and medicated creams, for the skin (5)

PASS-KEY, 887,171, CLOSE-UP, 888,812, by F. W. Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Derby.

For pharmaceutical and medical preparations (5)

CERNELLE-MINIVIC, 888,238, by A. B. Cernelle, Vegchholm, Sweden.

For veterinary and pharmaceutical preparations (5)

BUVETZONE, 889,820, by Willows Francis, Ltd., London, E.8.

For medical instruments and apparatus (10)

ESKOLINE, 888,584, by Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For medical and surgical instruments (10)

PAPETTE, 889,852, by Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation, Raritan, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For gloves and mittens, all for domestic or gardening purposes (other than bottling gloves) (21)

Device with word NORTHANDY, B880,699, by James North & Sons, Ltd., Hyde, Ches.

"Trade Marks Journal," June 22, No. 4582

For artificial sweetening substances in cube form (1)

BISKUBE, B875,421, by Andomia Products, Ltd., Bradford, Yorks.

For chemical preparations and substances, and for use in diagnostic and analytical tests (1)

PATHOTEC, B879,514, by Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., Morris Plains, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For artificial sweetening substances and preparations (1)

SOSAX, 890,558, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For heat-absorbing chemicals for use in electrically heated hair curlers (1)

POLIDAN, 891,260, by Carmen Curlers, Kalundborg, Denmark.

For detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) (3)

PLURAFAC, 882,635, by Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Michigan, U.S.A.

For sun-tanning preparations being non-medicated toilet preparations or cosmetic preparations (3)

SUNSATON, B882,637, by Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Morden, Surrey.

For preparations for the hair (3)

PAR-O-STAR, 885,463, by Hauser, Laboratoire Für Haarkosmetik, Zurich, Switzerland.

For perfumes, toilet waters, cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations, soaps and preparations for the hair (3)

SEEKING, 888,054, by Beauty Counselors of London, Ltd., New Haven, Sussex.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps, essential oils, and preparations for the hair for use by spraying (3)

FLEXINOL, 888,609, by Proctor & Gamble, Ltd., Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne.

For cosmetic preparations for the eyes and eyelashes (3)

SIMULASH, 888,765, by Romney Cosmetics, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

For shampoos (3) and for medicated preparations for the scalp (5)

DANDRICIDE, 888,738, 888,383, by King Research, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For perfumes, eau de Cologne, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, non-medicated toilet preparations, toilet articles and essential oils (3)

LION HUNT, 889,252, by Romney Cosmetics, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

For eye lotions for veterinary purposes (5)

DIAMONDEYE, B870,845, by Vitacoat, Ltd., Croydon, Surrey.

For dermatological preparations for use in human medicine (5)

TIMICON, 878,482, by Merck & Co., Inc. Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For laxatives (5)

CONTROLAX, B879,174, by Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., Morris Plains, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

DYSOMNIL, 880,882, KAODYNE, 889,353, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland, AMPHOCID, 887,430, by Hough, Hoveason, & Co., Ltd., Levenshulme, Manchester, 19.

For deodorising preparations (5)

NODOSOLE, 884,772, by Southern Pharmacies (Surrey), Ltd., London, S.W.19.

For deodorising preparations and disinfectants (5)

NODOBIN, 884,773, by Southern Pharmacies (Surrey), Ltd., London, S.W.19.

For insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and weedkilling preparations, all containing sulphur (5)

AGROTHION, B885,558, by Plant Protection, Ltd., London, S.W.12, and Yalding, Kent.

For chemical preparations for killing weeds; and herbicides (5)

DELOXIL, 885,620, by Amchem Products, Inc., Ambler, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human and veterinary use (5)

IMIPRANIL, 885,718, by J. R. Geigy, A. G., Basle, Switzerland.

For insecticides and fungicides, all being preparations for application to seeds (5)

MANASAN, 887,227, by Plant Protection, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For medicated salves for the lips (5)

LIPREX, 888,478, by J. Pickles & Sons, Harrogate, Yorks.

For veterinary preparations (5)

VYNOC, 889,455, by Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Michigan, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical and sanitary substances disinfectants, and preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

VIRO-TEC, 889,888, by American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For contraceptive appliances (10)

at us and instruments and parts and fittings (9) KOBENA, 886,778, by Japanese Cameras, Ltd., Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent.

For contraceptive appliances (10)

PROTEX, B884,300, by Protex Vending Machines, Ltd., Bournemouth.

For toilet paper (16)

LIPLOT, 889,044, by Lipton's Paper Mills, Ltd., London, E.2.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents),"

June 8

Stabilization of animal and poultry feeds containing a tetracycline antibiotic. American Cyanamid, 1,036,260.

Process for the production of triaryl-phosphino-propionic acid benzenes. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,036,265

7,16-Dialkyl-pregnanes. Organon Laboratories, Ltd. 1,036,276.

Insecticidal compositions. Farbenfabriken, A.G. 1,036,277.

Piperidine derivatives. Allan & Hanburys, Ltd. 1,036,278.

Mixed fungicidal preparation. Chevron Research Co. 1,036,281.

Substituted amide. Boehringer Ingelheim, G.m.b.H. 1,036,283.

Pregnane-aldehyde and derivatives thereof. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,036,282.

Substituted phenoxy amides. John Wyeth & Brother, Ltd. 1,036,285.

Fungitoxic compositions and a method of combating fungi. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,036,287.

Peridine derivatives. American Home Products Corporation. 1,036,288.

Method of preparing 5'-ribonucleotides. Ajinomoto Co., Inc. 1,036,297.

Film-forming antimicrobial compositions containing organo-mercury compounds and the use thereof. Metalsalts Corporation. 1,036,311.

Injectable solution of acetylsalicylic acid. Soc. Civile De Recherches Pharmaceutiques En Abrege "Sorepha". 1,036,314.

Method for the manufacture of lactose-containing tablets. National Dairy Products Corporation. 1,036,368.

Process for the production of a stabilised disinfectants and bactericidal composition. W. J. Degoli. 1,036,304.

Process for the manufacture of isoquinoline derivatives. Roche Products, Ltd. 1,036,419.

Medicinally useful isoquinoline derivatives. Roche Products, Ltd. 1,036,420.

Immunological reagent for gonadotropins. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 1,036,591.

Reagents. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 1,036,592.

Bacterial vaccines. Canadian Patents & Development, Ltd. 1,036,621.

Anthelmintic compositions comprising phenyl-benzothiazolium derivatives. American Cyanamid Co. 1,036,699.

Portable containers. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 1,036,733.

Method of, and apparatus for, the preparation of specimens for microscopic examination. P. A. Rock. 1,036,776.

Rodenticides. A. Wylie and E. M. Shadbolt. 1,036,965.

Derivatives of 1-aminointhane. Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd. 1,037,014.

3-Unsubstituted $\Delta^5(10)$ -4-acyloxy and 4-hydroxy-19-norsteroids. CIBA, Ltd. 1,037,016.

Composition comprising sulphanilamidopyrimidine derivatives for treatment of toxoplasmosis in animals. Daiichi Seiyaku, K.K. 1,037,018.

Pyrano-steroid compounds. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,037,023.

Bacteriostatic compositions. M. & T. Chemicals, Inc. 1,037,030.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from July 20.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," June 15

Fungicides. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,037,053.

Combating arthropoda. Philips' Gloeilampen Fabrieken, N.V. 1,037,072.

Polypeptides. Soc. Farmaceutici Italia. 1,037,143.

Diagnostic agents for the detection of components contained in full blood. C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, G.m.b.H. 1,037,155.

19-Oxo-androstane compounds and derivatives thereof. Syntex Corporation. 1,037,162.

6-formyl- and 6-hydroxymethyl- $\Delta^3, 5, 14$ -pregnane compounds. British Drug Houses, Ltd. 1,037,170.

Herbicidal compositions. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,037,432.

Processes for the concentration of aqueous comestible solutions. Struthers Scientific and International Corporation. 1,037,439.

Surface dyeing and pigment marking of gelatine capsules. American Cyanamid Co. 1,037,463.

Veterinary anthelmintic preparation. G. P. Kauzal. 1,037,529.

Acaricidal compositions. Boehringer Ingelheim, G.m.b.H. 1,037,571.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from July 27.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," June 22

4,4' bipyridylum quaternary salts. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,037,641.

Pharmaceutical compositions containing 3,5-disubstituted isoxazoles. Upjohn Co. 1,037,642.

Veterinary compositions comprising ethylenediamine di(orthohydroxy phenyl acetic acid) derivatives. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 1,037,656.

Phenylethanolamine derivatives. Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd. 1,037,658.

Medicinal tablet. Abbott Laboratories. 1,037,689.

Veterinary preparations. Pfizer, Ltd. 1,037,690.

Air freshener. Noli, A.G. 1,037,706.

Sterilizing apparatus. M.M.M. Munchener Medizin Mechanik, G.m.b.H. 1,037,712.

Analgesic composition comprising N-acetyl-p-amino-phenol and phenyl-toloxamine. Endo Laboratories, Inc. 1,037,735.

Phenolic compounds with anti-oxidant properties. Etablissements Kuhlmann. 1,037,740.

Apparatus for culturing microorganisms. J. H. Brewer. 1,037,759.

Fungicides. E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co. 1,037,761.

$\Delta^2,4$ -steroid compounds. Syntex Corporation. 1,037,772.

Enteric coated oral vaccines for intestinal infections. Konditerskaja Fabrika Imeni Marata. 1,037,792.

Fungitoxic compositions. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,037,899.

Process for the manufacture of 19-nor-steroids. CIBA, Ltd. 1,037,891.

Active substances and their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 1,037,893.

Pharmaceutical composition for reducing blood pressure and/or pulse rate. S. I. Stein. 1,037,945.

Acidic aqueous iodine concentrates. West Laboratories, Inc. 1,037,950.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from August 3.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C. = Private Company. R.O. = Registered Office.

HEELEY & COOPER, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Directors: Margaret L. Cooper, M.P.S., and Albert Heeley. R.O.: 4 Forster Road, Sheffield, 8.

MARKET INVESTIGATIONS (P & A), LTD. (P.C.). Capital £100. To carry on business with special reference to the pharmaceutical veterinary and agricultural markets, etc. Directors: Rudolph W. Goldsmith, Stanley J. Orwell, Kenneth M. H. Coleman, David Ginsburg and Robinson E. Walpole. R.O.: 1 Berners Street, London, W.1.

PERSONOMIA, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale and retail chemists, etc. Directors: Cyril R. G. Young, Kenneth H. W. Young, John W. Martin and Clive A. G. Young. R.O.: 41 Kingston Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.

WORLD TRADE

Mexican Sulphur Exports.—Mexico is to export 420,000 tons of sulphur during the next six months, the Pan-American Sulphur Co. has announced. The company's export target for the whole of 1966 is 890,000 tons. Although the Mexican Government expressed alarm about the country's sulphur reserves fifteen months ago and imposed a restricted export ceiling, it is now estimated by the company that reserves of the mineral stand at 35 million tons, well in excess of the official estimate of 25 million tons announced earlier.

Trade Agreement with East Germany.—Trade arrangements between Great Britain and East Germany for 1966 and the first six months of 1967 have been confirmed. The 1966 agreement provides for British goods in the region of £2.1 millions, and for "open

list" exports from Britain to an extent of £13.62m. to be exported under quota to Eastern Germany. Quotas for imports include £1m. for chemicals (including pharmaceutical chemicals and plastic materials); paraffin wax and kaitin; and £980,000 for photographic and cinematographic apparatus, cameras and lenses; motor cars (including commercial vehicles).

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical publications

STEROID THERAPY and strongyloidiasis. *Lancet*, June 25, p. 1396.

CARBENOXOLONE (Biogastone). Hypokalaemia, flaccid quadraparesis and myoglobinuria with *Brit. med. J.*, June 25, p. 1581.

GRISEOFULVIN AND **HENOESTROL**. Rate of dissolution in bile salt solutions. *Nature*, June 25, p. 1331.

PROPRANOLOL. Optical isomers of. *Nature*, June 25, p. 1336.

A. MAGNESIA-MOLASSES. Mixture of in the prevention of hypomagnesaemia in dairy cows at pasture. Studies of the effectiveness of "free access" feeding. *Vet. Rec.*, June 25, p. 888.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. The changing face of. *J. Soc. cos. chem.*, June 24, p. 377.

I. R. SPECTROSCOPY of aqueous detergent solutions. *J. Soc. cos. chem.*, June 24, p. 301.

AEROSOL PROPELLENTS. Analysis of. *J. Soc. cos. chem.*, June 24, p. 401.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, July 4

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London, W.C.1, at 5.30 p.m. Professor S. D. Rubbo (professor of microbiology, University of Melbourne) on "New Approaches to Tetanus Prophylaxis".

Wednesday, July 6

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Recreation room, Cornelia nurses' hostel, Poole, at 1 p.m. D. S. M. Laird on "Sexually Transmitted Infections".

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY, Cavendish golf club, Buxton. Play for Haigh Hoseason trophy and prize (medal).

Thursday, July 7

LEICESTER PHARMACY CRICKET CLUB, Barsby, Leicester, at 6.30 p.m. Match against local Fire Service.

Exhibitions and Fairs

INTERNATIONAL OPTICAL TRADE FAIR, Grosvenor House, London, W.10, July 5-8.

KODAK 'PHOTOGRAPHER OF THE MONTH'. Exhibition of photographs by Mr. M. Charity, Cheltenham, at Kodak House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Daily during July (except Saturdays and Sundays), 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

RANK ORGANISATION, Camera club, Manchester Square, London, W.1. Exhibition of stills from film productions at Pinewood Studios. During July. 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. (weekdays), 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays.

"THE CHILD IN HISTORY". Wellcome Historical Medical Library, Wellcome Building, Euston Road, London, N.W.1. Mondays to Fridays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Till August 31st.

Advance Information

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. 1966 convention. August 14-18.

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Pharmaceutical Society's House, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. N.P.U. Branch Representatives' conference. October 16 at 2.30 p.m.

Prescribers' Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

THERE is no doubt, says a *B.M.J.* leading article, that sweetened syrups and extracts when administered in concentrated form in hollow feeders or dummies predispose to rampant caries. In a recent study a high proportion of children under 5 with caries are recorded as having been given sweetened feeders or dummies, the most common sweetening agent having been undiluted rose-hip syrup. The leader declares that the medical profession has a duty to make the true facts known and so discourage these "exceedingly harmful practices." (*B.M.J.*, June 25, p. 1556.)

MOTHERS of mildly asthmatic children who sometimes awaken with a distressing attack in the middle of the night, or cannot lead a full and active life by day, should be provided, writes a *B.M.J.* correspondent, with a supply of prednisolone tablets to be used in the way that ephedrine once was. The letter-writer's practice is to supply 5-mgm. tablets with instructions to give half to one tablet as required, and to give a warning not to use the drug unnecessarily. "Armed with such a potent remedy the mother regains her confidence and this is conveyed to the child . . . and the liability to further attacks recedes." (*B.M.J.*, June 25, p. 1598.)

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PUBLICATIONS CATALOGUES AND LISTS

N. C. BROWN, LTD., Eagle Steelworks, Heywood, Lancs: Catalogue of storage equipment (pp. 14).

DAVID WILLIAMS (CINE EQUIPMENT), LTD., 5 Glasshouse Yard, London, E.C.1: 1966 Summer catalogue (including Sanyo, Silma Anso and Meopta products) (pp. 14).

STARPACK (UNDULATIONS), LTD., Swaislands Drive, Crayford Industrial Estate, Crayford, Kent: List of Frewitt granulating machines, ampoule-printing machines, tablet-counting and filling machines.

BOOKLETS AND LEAFLETS

E.M.I. ELECTRONICS, LTD., Automation Division, Hayes, Middlesex: "Materials Handling Systems" (pp. 14).

JAPANESE CAMERAS, LTD., 50 Piccadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent: Minolta Autopak (4-p. leaflet). Kobena super-8 range (leaflet). Minolta range (20-p. folder).

MANESTY MACHINES, LTD., Speke, Liverpool, 24: "An introduction to compressed confectionery" (8-p. article including formulations).

PHOTOPIA, LTD., Newcastle, Staffs: Regula Rapid range of cameras (leaflet). Carena sound projector (8-p. leaflet).

MEDICAL PROPAGANDA

Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists.

DISTA PRODUCTS, LTD., Speke, Liverpool, 24: "Haelan . . . for the treatment of steroid-responsive dermatoses" (file card).

MAY & BAKER, LTD., Dagenham, Essex: "M & B products in the treatment of 'holiday ailments'" (12-p. booklet). "Surmontil . . . the new M & B antidepressant with psychosedative properties" (4-p. folder). "A guide to the use of Phenergan in general medicine" (12-p. booklet).

SMITH MILLER & PATCH, LTD., 86 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1: "Guide to Ophthalmological Range" (folder of file cards).

NOTES ON NEW MEDICAMENTS

ULTRALANUM PREPARATIONS—*Chemistry*: 6 - fluoro - 16 - methyl - dehydrocorticosterone (also known as fluocortolone). Corticosterone is one of the lesser hormones of the adrenal cortex, and is characterised by its relative lack of anti-inflammatory properties. Small changes in structure have a marked influence on the pharmacological activity, for example, hydrocortisone is 17-hydroxycorticosterone and cortisone is 17 - hydroxy - 11 - dehydrocorticosterone. In Ultralanum plain increased activity has been obtained by methylation of dehydrocorticosterone in the 16-position, and fluorination in the 6-position. In this new compound an increased separation of the anti-inflammatory and anabolic activities of this group of hormones has been secured, and Ultralanum plain has a marked anti-inflammatory action, with little influence on protein metabolism. The free base has a rapid action when applied locally, and may give prompt relief in inflamed skin conditions. This rapid action is sustained by esterification and the product contains both the free alcohol and the caproic acid ester to provide a prompt and sustained action. Many inflamed skin conditions are also infected, and Ultralanum contains clemizole hexachlorophane as an antibacterial. This complex of clemizole (an antihistamine) and hexachlorophane is said not to cause skin sensitisation, and it also has the advantage of being non-staining.

N.H.S. STATISTICS

In South-west London and Surrey during the nine months April 1965 to December 1965 6,675,805 prescriptions were dispensed at a cost of £3,669,006 (average cost per prescription 11s.). During the period £2,025 was paid to eleven contractors who were providing essential services in the more remote areas of Surrey.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period July 10 — 16

PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
4711	2/30	3/45	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	3/45	2/30	—	—	—	—	—
Anadin	2/60	4/74	4/120	2/70	8/125	1/30	4/120	3/90	9/120	—	3/90	6/134	—	3/90
Arrid deodorant	1/30	2/60	2/60	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/60	—
Askit powders and tablets	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	2/14	—	—
Bisodol	—	4/28	—	5/35	5/35	6/30	—	—	6/30	—	—	4/28	—	—
Carnation corn caps	—	—	—	—	2/14	2/14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dentu-Creme	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30
Dentural	—	—	—	—	—	6/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dettol	2/90	2/90	2/90	1/45	—	—	1/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/45
Dippity-Do	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—
Disprin	2/30	1/15	2/30	2/30	1/15	2/30	1/15	1/15	1/15	2/30	1/15	—	—	1/15
Dr. Wernet's powder	—	—	—	—	—	2/60	2/60	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—
Entero-Vioform	3/90	—	—	—	—	6/157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eucryl smokers' tooth powder	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	—	2/30	4/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freezone	—	1/30	1/30	—	4/28	—	1/40	—	—	—	—	4/28	—	—
Haze	3/45	1/15	3/45	1/15	2/30	2/30	2/30	1/15	2/30	2/30	1/15	2/30	—	2/30
Immac	3/90	2/60	2/60	2/70	2/70	1/30	1/30	2/70	8/115	1/30	5/25	1/30	—	1/30
Imperial Leather soap	2/60	3/90	6/180	4/120	4/120	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	4/120	—	—
Ingram shaving cream	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loxene shampoo	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	—
Maybelline eye cosmetics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4/120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moorland indigestion tablets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/45	—	—
Mum Rollette	2/14	2/14	3/67	3/44	2/37	4/74	2/37	1/30	3/67	1/30	2/37	2/37	—	—
Nivea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
QT suntan lotion	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radox	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	3/90
Rinstead pastilles	4/60	1/15	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	—	3/45	1/15	1/15	—	2/60
Sea Witch	2/90	2/90	2/90	3/135	3/135	3/135	3/135	3/135	3/135	3/135	3/135	3/135	—	3/135
Signal tooth-paste	3/135	3/135	3/135	5/225	5/225	3/135	4/180	3/135	4/180	3/135	8/360	3/135	—	4/180
SR tooth-paste	3/90	3/90	3/90	2/60	2/60	4/120	3/90	4/120	2/60	2/60	3/90	2/60	—	2/60
Steradent	2/60	2/60	2/60	4/120	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/90	1/30	2/60	2/60	3/90	—	1/30
Stera-fix	—	1/15	3/45	—	1/15	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sure deodorant	3/90	2/60	2/60	4/120	8/240	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	4/120	3/90	—	3/90
T. C. P. liquid and cream	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	3/45	2/30	2/30	2/30	3/45	3/30	—	—
Vitalis	3/135	1/45	2/52	2/90	2/52	2/52	2/90	3/135	1/7	2/52	2/52	3/97	—	—
Wonderset	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15
Wright's coal tar soap	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	—	—	—	—
Zal disinfectant	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	4/30	2/30	3/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	—	3/30

July 2, 1966

cumulative price changes

AMENDING C & D
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST
FOR JUNE 1966

Day (705 Kirby) slimmer treatment 36 0	9 0	5 9	Alluwant (210 B&C) hot water bottle de luxe 198 0	—	25 0	100 53 11	13 5½	7 6
Bore (976 P5&T) suntan cream 58 8	14 0	8 6	standard 132 0	—	16 6	4oz 32 3	8 1	29 6
dcortyl-E (1176 Squibb) lotion			Alphosyl (1178 Stafford) cream 60gm 110 1	27 6	16 1	Atkinson (76 Atkinson) soap toilet 4860 15 6	3 9	2 3
dcortyl-EG (1176 Squibb) lotion			Amethozol (776 JML) ointment (vet.) 5gm 18 0	—	—	bath 4861 22 4	5 5	3 3
afacolour (16 AGL) negative film CNI17 special 35mm standard cassette 20 exp. 12 exp.	—	10 6	Anepidem (802 M5) 5gm 31 6	7 10½	4 2	à toi (76 Atkinson) bath sparkles bubble bath	—	—
Rapid roll film 127, 120 and 620	—	9 8	Aneurone (576 PH)† 16oz 7 0ea	—	10 6	Atomist (495 Gardner) medical sprays 1010 136 0	—	17 0
afalux (16 AGL) flashcube-gun	—	53 0	32oz 13 6ea	—	20 3	1015 116 0	—	14 6
addin (24 ALAD) existing entry	—		80oz 30 0ea	—	45 0	1020 156 0	—	19 6
addin (24 ALAD) vacuum flasks			Apple Blossom (596 HR) bath essence 3301	—	9 6	1030 144 0	—	18 0
Escort 16oz	—	7 11	salts 3319	—	12 6	1040 200 0	—	25 0
Wide Mouth 16oz	—	15 3	cubes 3321	—	7 6	1042 200 0	—	25 0
32oz	—	19 1	deodorant spray 2422	—	8 6	1050 120 0	—	15 0
Continental 16oz	—	7 11	dusting powder spray bottle 3212	—	8 6	1072		
32oz	—	12 5	sprinkler flask 3233	—	9 6	Ayrton (78 A5&Co.) antiseptic cream		
Pitcher 32oz	—	28 9	hand lotion 2234	—	9 6	tin 10 0	2 6	1 6
spares			perfume mist 3014	—	21 0	14 0	3 6	2 6
refills for Escort and Continental			skin 3002	—	13 6	burn cream 18 0	—	2 6
16oz	—	4 0	spray 3102	—	25 0	cold sore lotion 9 0	2 3	1 6
32oz	—	7 0	soap guest (6) 3331	—	7 6	earache drops 11 6	2 10	2 0
for Wide Mouth			complexion (3) 3333	—	9 9	sulphur and yeast tablets 36 9 0	2 3	1 6
16oz	—	7 9	bath (3) 3336	—	15 6	sulphur lozenges (lime) 2oz 6 4	1 7	1 0
for Wide Mouth			solid fragrance 3020	—	9 6	zinc and castor oil cream 2oz 10 0	—	—
and Pitcher 32oz	—	10 6	stick 3020	—	9 6	Sundries		
stoppers for Escort and Continental			travellers joy 3460	—	21 0	dustcombs fine cut 436	18 4	4 7
16oz	—	2 0	perfume concentrate 3121	—	—	enema "St George" red 7 5ea	—	—
32oz	—	2 6	Apsin VK (1432 APSL) T5 tablets 125mgm 100 9 6ea	—	—	Bain d'Or (597 HCL) bath oil small 24 7	6 0	3 6
for Wide Mouth			250 23 0ea	—	—	D I Bartex (477 AF & B) sunglasses entry Bartex (477 AF & B)		
16oz & 32oz	—	3 0	500 45 6ea	—	—	clip-over sunglasses		
for Pitcher white			1000 90 0ea	—	—	standard 52 0	—	6 6
or beige 32oz	—	3 6	250mgm 100 18 0ea	—	—	super-lens 1 piece 60 0	—	7 6
cups for Escort and Continental			250 44 3ea	—	—	2 piece 60 0	—	7 6
16oz	—	1 0	500 80 0ea	—	—	flip-clips 84 0	—	10 6
32oz	—	1 6	1000 175 0ea	—	—	Bartlett's (477 AF & B) sunglasses		
for Wide Mouth			Aquamox (746 Lederle) ts4B tablets 50mgm 25 8 2ea	—	12 3	child's 266 14 0	—	1 9
16oz & 32oz	—	2 0	100 31 8ea	—	47 6	teenage 166 10 0	—	1 3
cups for Pitcher white or desert tan 32oz	—	2 6	Aquamox-R (746 Lederle) ts4B tablets 25 9 10ea	—	14 9	266/A 14 0	—	1 9
bamycin T (1263 Upjohn) T5 capsules 250 mgm 16 19 6ea	—	—	100 38 4ea	—	57 6	ladies 366/B-466/A 20 0	—	2 6
100 117 4ea	—	—	D I Ariosa (980 Photopia) existing entry Ariosa (980 Photopia)			566/A-566/B 28 0	—	3 6
paediatric 60 mills 9 4ea	—	—	flash units			866 39 4	—	4 11
exa (1545 Vetric) plastic occlusive dressings			Ariolux A33	—	36 11	866/A-866/B-866/C 46 0	—	5 9
arm sleeve			Ariotron A37	—	259 0	1266-1366/A-1366/B 1466/B-1566/A/B 47 4	—	5 11
small OD/1 12 9	—	1 5	Ariotron Acca A36	—	399 0	1567 55 4	—	6 11
large OD/2 18 9	—	2 1	B.55 A9	—	23 10	1666-1766-1866- 1966 60 0	—	7 6
leg sleeve			B.55F A11	—	39 6	2066-2066/A-2066/B 2066/C 71 4	—	8 11
small OD/3 18 9	—	2 1	B.105 A19	—	14 6	2166-2366-2466- 2566-2666-2766- 2966-3066 84 0	—	10 6
medium OD/4 21 9	—	2 5	Combi A3	—	219 9	3166-3166/A- 3166/B 100 0	—	12 6
large OD/5 30 3	—	3 5	case A4	—	28 6	3266-3366 110 0	—	13 9
foot pad OD/6 23 9	—	2 7	Lux 16 A34	—	299 6	3566-3666-3866- 4166-4266-4366- 4466-4566 127 4	—	15 11
torso vest			Toppy A18	—	30 6	4766 134 0	—	16 9
child OD/20 121 6	12 2	14 6	viewers	—	7 6	4966 140 0	—	17 6
junior OD/21 126 0	12 7	15 0	Miniscop A32	—	7 6	5066 143 4	—	17 11
adult OD/7 129 9	13 0	15 6	5.44 A35	—	25 0	5166/A-5166/B- 5166/C 151 4	—	18 11
trousers			viewer/cutter A28	—	36 3	5366-5466-5566- 5666-5766 168 0	—	21 0
child OD/22 148 6	15 0	17 9	Arnyl (61 APC) T5 capsules 16 11 6ea	—	17 3	6066 240 0	—	30 0
junior OD/23 153 0	15 4	18 3	100 68 4ea	—	102 6	gents 366/A-366/C- 466/B 20 0	—	2 6
small OD/8 162 0	16 3	19 3	1000 659 0ea	—	988 6	666/A-666/B 28 0	—	3 6
medium OD/9 180 0	18 0	21 6	Injection 100mgm vial	—	3 9	766/A-766/B 31 4	—	3 11
large OD/10 198 0	19 10	23 6	I 2 6ea	—	4 9	1066 46 0	—	5 9
shorts			Arocin (851 MHP) capsules 40 39 11	—	10 6	1166-1466/A 47 4	—	5 11
child OD/24 85 6	8 7	10 3	100 88 3	—	19 6			
junior OD/25 90 0	9 0	10 9	200 163 10	—	—			
small OD/11 94 6	9 6	11 3	Astromatic (114 BTC) sunglasses 8880/11/23/4/5 21 0ea	—	31 6			
medium OD/12 94 6	9 6	11 3	8886/7/8/9 33 4ea	—	50 0			
large OD/13 101 6	10 2	12 0	Athera (851 MHP) tablets 40 24 6	6 1½	3 5			
gloves								
med. 25 OD/14 42 0	4 0	5 7						
100 OD/14 148 0	15 0	19 9						
large 25 OD/15 42 0	4 0	5 7						
100 OD/15 148 0	15 0	19 9						

the original half-volume, ideally balanced, TRIPLE ANTIGEN

* DIPHTHERIA

TRIVAX

* TETANUS

* WHOOPING COUGH



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON

[illegible]

Jean Nate (248 COTR)				flat padded				56 0 13 4 8 0				soap toilet				18 10 4 7			
bath luxuries				supporter								gift box (3)				60 0 14 8			
bath bubbles				BIF								bath				31 0 7 7			
friction/cologne				BIF 10								twin pack				67 0 16 4			
8oz 7 0ea				support								Optima (16 AGL)							
16oz 14 0ea				arch and ankle								cameras							
32oz 26 9ea				wrist, foot and								500 5N							
3 8ea				ankle, latex								Rapid 250 V							
talcum				Liu (548 Guerlain)								D Pharmaceutyl (894 Nicholas)							
Jicky (548 Guerlain)				creme hydratante								I Pharmaceutyl (417 EPL)							
creme hydratante				tube 110 gm								Perrys (962 P)							
tube 100 gm				tube 100gm								powders				18 0			
Johnsonplast (672 Johnson)				bleach packet												(gross)			
3 1/2yd x 1in				L'Oreal (525 Golden)															
Kaomix (162 Bragg)				Lucozade (103 BF)															
kaolin and charcoal				small															
tablets 100				large															
Kerbina (694 Kerbina)				*Includes 3d for container															
menopause tablets				Mackenzie (800 Marns)															
				smelling bottle flat															
				handbag															
				Macprin (104 BP)															
				Max Factor (813 MF)															
				family deodorant spray															
				Minette (667 JCL)															
				photolight 4L JE3															
				4L JE4															
				Minolta (667 JCL)															
				cameras															
				Electro Shot															
				case JM200															
				case JM201															
				Hi-matic 9 JM229															
				case JM230															
				SRiv JM211															
				case JM212															
				SR7v JM213															
				case JM214															
				SRT101 JM225															
				case JM226															
				AS JM93															
				Hi-matic 7 JM150															
				JM47, JM48, JM70,															
				JM130, JM71A, JM135,															
				JM134, JM136, JM94,															
				JM95, JM145, JM122,															
				JM123, JM155															
				Miss Bronnley (194 Bronnley)															
				bubble bath oil															
				shampoo															
				skin perfume															
				talcum															
				Moditen (1176 Squibb) ts4B															
				enanthate ampoules															
				1 mil 5 75 0ea															
				Movector (16 AGL)															
				projector B5															
				standard															
				with zoom lens															
				Mum (172 BMCL)															
				cream 18gm 16 6															
				existing sizes															
				Neodex (1485 Diva)															
				S5 suppositories†															
				12 44 0															
				Nestle (451 F&J)															
				Colorspraze															
				Natural Net 6oz 29 2															
				Spraze 6oz 29 2															
				blonde 6oz 29 2															
				soft 6oz 29 2															
				D Streaks "n" Tips															
				Nidrin (1154 5&N)															
				Nivebaxin (147 Boots) T5															
				powder 15gm 72 0															
				Noa Noa (596 HR)															
				dusting powder															
				flask 7233															
				spray 7212															
				perfume skin 7004															
				soap toilet (3) 7334															
				bath essence 7302															
				perfume 7121															
				D Norone (1087 Roussel) ts4B															
				pregnancy test 60 0															
				Nudit (596 HR)															
				hair remover, legs															
				2602															
				Nupercainal (262 CIBA)															
				ointment ts1															
				Omy (331 C of C)															
				Omy (331 C of C)															
				bandbox soap															
				guest (3)															
				toilet (3)															
				bath (2)															
				(3)															
				bath essence bijou															
				dimple 55 0															
				drum 58 6															
				134 2															
				264 8															
				beauty soap															
				transparent															
				dusting powder															
				gift pack															
				sachet boules															
				31 0															
				7 7															
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[illegible]

D Zeiss Umrall (1436 D&Co) existing entry
Zeiss Umrall (1436 D&Co)

—	—	—	110	0
—	—	—	110	0
—	—	—	65	0
—	—	—	72	0
—	—	—	90	0
—	—	—	55	0
—	—	—	90	0
—	—	—	90	0
—	—	—	126	0
—	—	—	86	0
—	—	—	86	0
—	—	—	180	0
—	—	—	67	6
—	—	—	67	6
—	—	—	99	6
—	—	—	175	0
—	—	—	115	0
—	—	—	168	0
—	—	—	105	0
—	—	—	87	6

AMENDMENTS TO KEY
TO SUPPLIERS

17 Agprolin=Agprolin, Ltd., Bradford Buildings, 200 High Street, Prestatyn, Flintshire. Prestatyn 3296.
114 BTC=Benross Trading Co., Ltd., 29 Everton Brow, Liverpool, 3. North 0471.
228 Carlton=Carlton Laboratories (Southern), Ltd., 14 Peter Road, Commerce Way, Lancing, Sussex.
248 COTR=Charles of the Ritz, Ltd., Brook House, Park Lane, London, W.1. Mayfair 8371.
417 EPL=Elliot Pharmaceutical Laboratories, 8 Radnor House, 93 Regent Street, London, W.C.1. Regent 5351.
469 Flowerdell=Flowerdells, Ltd., 81 Plough Way, London, S.E.16. Bermondsey 4293.
542 Griffin=David Griffin, Ltd., Holland Way, Blandford, Dorset. Blandford 2678.
553 HC=Hadleigh-Crowther, Ltd., Caversham Laboratories, Caversham, Reading, Berks. Reading 73291.
587 Heath=Roland C. Heath, 33 Winchester Road, London, N.W.3. Primrose 2405.
669 Sorelle=Jean Sorelle, Ltd., 76 Great Portland Street, London, W.1. 01-580-1312.

678 Kabi=Kabi Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bilton H. Uxbridge Road, London, W.5. Ealing 4717.
694 Kerbina=Kerbina, Ltd., 81 Plough Way, London, S.E.16. Bermondsey 4293.
912 O=Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 140 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. Euston 8071.
1102 Sanitas=Sanitas Group Sales, Ltd., 140 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. Euston 8071.
1157 S=Sophistic, Ltd., Battersea Road, M. Industrial Estate, Heaton Mersey, Stockport. H. Moor 8353.
1305 WB=Ward, Blenkinsop & Co., Ltd., Fulton H. Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex. Wembley 868.
1320 WSP=West-Silten Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Western Road, Hove, 3. Brighton 31012.
1346 Woodward=W. Woodward, Ltd., 140 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. Euston 8071.
1354 Wynlit=Wynlit Laboratories, Ltd., 4 Broad Street, London, E.C.2. London Wall 3535.
1454 Dermal=Dermal Laboratories, 247 Gray's Road, London, W.C.1. Terminus 3070.
1469 Caron=Parfum Caron, Wirral Industrial Estate, Moorside Road, Winchester, Hants. Winchester 6.
1560 JSPD=Jean Sorelle, Ltd. (Promedico Division), 76 Great Portland Street, London, W.1. 01-580-1312.

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (bold if maintained), thus:—17s 11d/4s 3d/2s 3d. A dash — in any column indicates that the manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.

No. 22 (247 Chanel)				
• perfume spray	—	—	60	0
• refill	—	—	37	6
• Allbee (1071 Robins)				
capsules with vit. C	100	35	9ea	—
Angel Face (256 CPL)				
A lipstick	25	7	6	4
A Anzora (47 Anestan)				
cream	21	0	5	3
viola	21	0	5	3
A Ayrton (78 A5 & Co.)				
corn and wart paint	10	6	2	7½
face cloth				
"Smart Set"	101	12	0	—
	201	16	0	—
	301	20	0	—
R Babycleen (47 Anestan)				
deodorant sachets	(9)	20	8	—
Betnelan (518 Glaxo) T5				
R tablets	100	17	0ea	—
	100	17	0ea	—
	500	80	6ea	—
	0.25 mgm	100	10	1½
Betnesol (518 Glaxo) T5				
R tablets	0.25mgm	100	12	3ea
	0.5mgm	100	20	6ea
	500	96	3ea	—
R Betnovate (518 Glaxo) T5				
cream	15gm	6	6ea	—
	30gm	12	3ea	—
lotion	20mils	8	3ea	—
ointment	15gm	6	6ea	—
	30gm	12	3ea	—
R Betnovate-C (518 Glaxo) T5				
cream	15gm	6	9ea	—
ointment	15gm	6	9ea	—
R Betnovate-N (518 Glaxo) T5				
cream	15gm	6	9ea	—
	30gm	12	9ea	—
lotion	20mils	8	6ea	—
ointment	15gm	6	9ea	—
	30gm	12	9ea	—
tulle 4×4	10	8	9	—
C Cadbury (216 Cadbury)				
diabetic chocolate				
assorted	½lb	42	3	—
plain	½lb	17	0	—
almond	½lb	21	0	—
Comfy (672 Johnson)				
D nappy liners				
A Cow and Gate (307 C & G)				
dairy junior foods	15	0	—	10
(2 doz)				
D Esobactulin (1166 Southon)				
(distributors 430 Eucryl)				
A Farlene (448 Farleys)				
8oz	16	0	—	1
Femfresh (47 Anestan)				
R deodorant sachets (9)	20	8	5	2
• talcum	23	0	5	9

Gala (876 MP)				
• mascara Fast Lash	51	4	12	10
• Velvet Bloom				
compact	44	6	11	1½
brush	65	0	16	3
complete	106	0	26	6
Hanimex (565 Hanimex)				
projectors cine				
Loadmatic	AL 406	0ea	—	609
	P300 532	0ea	—	798
Johnsons (672 Johnson)				
I nappy liners	25	22	0	—
	50	40	0	—
R Lasix (614 Hoechst) †s4B				
ampoules 2 mils	5	14	5ea	—
	25	68	4ea	—
tablets 40mgm	50	29	3ea	—
	250	138	11ea	—
	1000	527	5ea	—
Max Factor (813MF)				
• eye shadow brush	32	8	7	9
• Shadow Creme	32	8	7	9

A = Price Advanced
R = Price reduced
• = New entry
D = Delete
C = Correction
I = Insert

A Morny (862 Morny)				
bath essence	4451	—	—	9
bath salt				
tablets (6)	4506	—	—	4
crystals	4701	—	—	9
dusting powder				
	4350	—	—	9
with puff	4310	—	—	12
perfume				
flaskette	1321	—	—	5
pursette	1331	—	—	10
medium flask				
	1341	—	—	14
de luxe	1381	—	—	72
shaving bowl				
refill French				
Fern	5511	—	—	5
skin perfume	1941	—	—	7
	1961	—	—	12
soap				
toilet (3)	5204	—	—	5
bath (3)	5114	—	—	8
visitors discs (6)				
	5126	—	—	5
bath oil	4201	—	—	12
dusting powder				
de luxe	4371	—	—	19
perfumette	1371	—	—	12
soap bath traveller				
	5001	—	—	4
talcum polystyrene				
	6030	—	—	4
	6080	—	—	6

refill plastic 6061	—	—	—	—
bath salt				
tablets (12)	451	—	—	—
D shaving stick				
refill	571	—	—	—
D talcum 600, 608, 606	—	—	—	—
A Nostroline (1549 Mathews)				
	18	4	4	7
A Ovaltine (1303 Wanda)				
	4oz	16	9	—
	8oz	30	6	—
	16oz	55	3	—
R Penicillamine hydrochloride (378 Dista) T5				
capsules 150mgm	100	117	8ea	—
Ponds (256 CPL)				
A talcum Dreamflower				
	220gm	32	10	8
I Rotofresh (331 C of C)				
complete	13	8	—	4
refill	10	0	—	—
twinpack	19	8	—	4
I Rotomoth (331 C of C)				
crystals	20	0	—	—
A Rotosan (331 C of C)				
channel blocks (3)	12	8	—	—
A Soir de Paris (150 Bourjois)				
perfume trial	17	0	4	3
• Sotol (66 CA)				
tablets	45	18	9	4
	100	27	0	6
	500	96	9	24
Stabillin V-K (147 Boots) T5				
R capsules	125mgm	100	14	0ea
	250mgm	100	27	0ea
D Swift (581 Haynor) existing entry				
I Swift (Braun 1541 Haynor)				
(distributor 1585 Vestric)				
razor	477	7½	149	3
Tofranil (501 Geigy)†s4B				
• capsules 25mgm				
	200	54	9ea	—
	1000	254	5ea	—
Tricloril (518 Glaxo)†s4B				
R syrup	60mils	3	9ea	—
	1 litre	46	6ea	—
I Zoom (331 C of C)				
aerosols				
air freshener	27	0	—	—
fly killer	27	0	—	—

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITION
TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

1074 Roche=Roche Products, Ltd., Broadwater Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Welwyn Garden 28.
1363 Zymunt=Zymunt (Bond Street), Ltd., James Street, London, W.C.1. Chancery 8946.